



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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ONE WEEK MORE.

There are thousands of C. & D. subscribers in South America, the West Indies, South Africa, Australasia, and the Far East who expect to have on their desks by Christmas Day

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARY, 1914.

The Publisher makes it a point to keep faith with these friends overseas, and this necessitates the *Diary* being put to press well in advance. The first consignment of 1914 *Diaries* must leave London by the early November mails, so that the whole issue must be

CLOSED FOR PRESS OCTOBER 31.

This just leaves time for compiling, printing, and binding, and enables the Home and Continental copies to be distributed early in December. Advertisers who have not yet given the Publisher final instructions for their announcements should do so *at once*, as the Publisher cannot guarantee the inclusion of any advertisements after the date named.

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SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue.

Articles and Communications.

It is very doubtful if price-protection is a success. So a correspondent says (p. 85).

Considerations in regard to prescribing by telephone are expressed by "Remitor" (p. 85).

This week's Insurance dispensing cartoon provides an absorbing posological problem (p. 74).

A fresh prescription problem is given on p. 54, and a prize awarded for solution of the last one.

Peppermint cultivation in Mitcham is not so profitable as has been reported in New Zealand (p. 72).

The pricing of and profit on Insurance prescriptions are the subjects of several letters on pp. 84-85.

Interesting observations on ointment bases by Professor Wild and Mr. Haldin Davis will be found on p. 54.

Mr. Martin Rushton, of Hobart, writes about Mr. John C. Unney's suggestion in regard to a British Imperial Pharmacopœia (p. 83).

True and false chaunmoogra-seeds and their oils have been discussed by Professor Pabisch, of Vienna, and Dr. F. B. Power comments on his observations (p. 53).

Chemists who do business in brewing packets need to advise their customers as to how they may infringe the revenue; hence the explanatory article on pp. 71-72.

In the second of our new series of articles on Insurance Dispensing we discuss the renewal of contracts, and from the life of Viscount Alverstone draw a moral for chemists' guidance (p. 70).

Mr. A. C. Pearce (Norwich) and Mr. S. Stevens (Leicester) win the "Corner for Students" prizes. Applications for the next "salt" should now be sent in. It will be the first of six (p. 52).

Dr. William Eitles lectured before the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians on prisms and muscular defects of the eye. He showed some new tests for imbalance, and described exercises which he has devised for the treatment of squint (p. 77).

News of the Week.

Phosferine is a prominent feature in this week's business (p. 57).

British chemists in Nairobi, B.E.A., have founded a Pharmaceutical Society (p. 60).

Mr. Jesse Willows, a former well-known London wholesale druggist, died on Monday (p. 64).

The new regulations under the Insurance Act, 1913, will not be ready until November 8 (p. 75).

"British Tarragona Wine" is declared by High Court Judges to be an illegal description for a British wine (p. 62).

Reports from centres of Insurance Act dispensing indicate that chemists generally are accepting the revised drug tariff (pp. 74-78).

A synopsis of the discussion on the food and proprietary medicines regulations in the Western Australia Legislative Council is given on p. 59.

An Australian Commission has been appointed to consider the Commonwealth Customs Tariff, and home traders are invited to express their views (p. 59).

Mr. T. P. Barratt, the chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., has been entertained to dinner by the shareholders, and presented by them with his portrait, and with a gold cup by his co-directors (pp. 65-66).

Two cases in which the Port of London Authority exacted dues on goods in transit have been before the High Court. In one the dues have to be refunded, and in the other the conditions are modified (p. 62).

Trade and Market Matters.

Menthol, senega, podophyllum, copper sulphate, and turpentine are dearer. Cod-liver oil, Ceylon coconut oil, and opium are easier. Cocaine, English castor oil, lemon, bergamot, and orange oils, and shellac are lower (p. 80).

FORMULAS FOR APPROVED MEDICINES.

We cannot guarantee insertion in the C. & D. *Diary*, 1914, of formulas for subscribers' known, admitted, and approved remedies which are received later than Tuesday, October 28.

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus:
"Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon
Street, London, E.C."

Qualitative Analysis.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 23, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 8. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the opening exercise in the

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT

for the current winter session. We offer special certificates and prizes for the best series of reports submitted on the exercises to be set from November 1913 to April 1914 inclusive. The awards will be made to the students who obtain the highest aggregates of marks for their reports upon the whole six exercises, and will comprise:

First Prize.—Certificate of honour and books to the value of two guineas.

Second Prize.—Certificate of honour and books to the value of one guinea.

Third Prize.—Certificate of honour and books to the value of half a guinea.

The competition is open to all pharmaceutical students who have not passed the Major examination in Great Britain or the Licence examination in Ireland. Former tournament prizewinners are disqualified from taking a tournament prize, unless it be a superior one to that previously gained. Besides the tournament prizes, the usual monthly awards will be made to junior students, viz.:

First Prize.—Books to the value of 10s. or thereabouts.

Second Prize.—Books to the value of 5s. or thereabouts.

These monthly prizes will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

In the forthcoming series of tournament analyses it is proposed that the usual exercises on mixtures of salts should sometimes be diversified by the analysis of a mineral or an alloy, or by some other form of exercise bearing on chemical analysis.

Students may save themselves the trouble of sending in an application monthly by forwarding at the present time six stamped and addressed envelopes, which will be utilised month by month. Each envelope should have the words "Students' Corner" written on the top left-hand corner.

Students who adopt a *nom de plume* must adhere to it throughout the tournament.

Report on October Analytical Exercise.

The powder distributed to students on September 24 contained five parts by weight of zinc sulphate, four parts

of strontium carbonate, and one part of sodium chromate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Zn	...	...	...	...	11.4
Sr	...	...	...	...	23.7
Na	...	...	...	...	2.8
SO ₄	...	...	...	...	16.7
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	16.3
CrO ₄	...	...	...	...	7.2
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	21.9
					100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, traces of iron, calcium, ammonium, and the hydrochloric radical. The trace of an ammonium compound present was extremely small, and could only be detected by a most carefully conducted test.

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-eight students, and eight reports were submitted for examination. The presence of a sulphate and a chromate was recognised by all who sent in reports. Strontium was missed in four instances, and zinc, sodium, and the carbonic acid radical in one instance each. Only one student failed to observe the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

This exercise was a moderately simple one, the only complication of any consequence depending upon the fact that strontium sulphate is nearly insoluble in water and only sparingly soluble in cold dilute acids. When the powder was treated with water a small portion dissolved, but the strontium carbonate, together with some zinc chromate, formed by the interaction of the zinc sulphate and the sodium chromate, remained undissolved. On adding dilute hydrochloric acid the zinc chromate dissolved, and carbon dioxide was evolved from the strontium carbonate, while strontium sulphate was produced abundantly, and was only got into solution by boiling for some time with a relatively large quantity of dilute hydrochloric acid. From this solution a considerable part of the strontium sulphate separated again on long standing. After filtering and then adding hydrogen sulphide to the filtrate, a slight precipitate of sulphur was obtained, owing to the oxidising action of the chromate, which latter was simultaneously reduced to chromic salt. When ammonia was afterwards added in excess, as iron-group reagent, a precipitate was obtained which contained chromic hydroxide, but which was liable to consist also to a greater or less extent of strontium sulphate, simply precipitated on the neutralisation of the hydrochloric acid by which it was held in solution. The quantity of strontium sulphate thus precipitated must have been comparatively large in some cases, and it led the students in whose hands it made its appearance to suppose that the precipitate contained aluminium hydroxide as well as chromic hydroxide. The precipitation of strontium sulphate (or of calcium sulphate) which may readily occur at this stage is very liable to mislead unless strict confirmation of the nature of the precipitate is sought for. It seems more than likely that at least a very large proportion of the strontium was thus precipitated as sulphate in several instances, since all the students who failed to detect this metallic radical tested for it in the usual way, by means of ammonium sulphate or dilute sulphuric acid, in the examination of the precipitate formed by ammonium carbonate, but did not observe the formation of any precipitate indicative of its presence. It is unusual to find, in text-books on qualitative analysis, any reference to the possibility of a precipitate which appears where an iron-group precipitate is expected, consisting largely, or even wholly, of strontium or calcium sulphate.

The fact that the powder was easily proved to contain a chromate soluble in water led some students to conclude that potassium chromate was present, and to be too easily satisfied with evidence which seemed to support this. Thus the flame test applied to the original substance was regarded by some as yielding the coloration characteristic of potassium, the flame being observed through cobalt-blue glass. The coloration which thus passed for that produced by potassium was, no doubt, due to the strontium, which ought to have been eliminated before the flame-test was applied at all. Others reported positive results from special tests for potassium which failed to

give these results in our hands, and about which we confess to having a well-defined mental reserve. It is always inadvisable to approach the analysis of a substance with too definite preconceived notions, since these are liable to warp the judgment and to make the mind ready to accept, as confirmatory, evidence which is of much too slender a kind; but this is much more particularly to be avoided in the case of the exercises sent out in connection with this column, because very often these are specially devised to combat the tendency on the part of correspondents to arrive at hasty conclusions based upon an estimate as to what is probable rather than upon definitely ascertained experimental evidence.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

ARTHUR C. PEARCE, c/o A. E. Beeston, 76 St. Giles' Street, Norwich.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

S. STEVENS, 114 St. Peter's Road, Leicester.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

A. C. Pearce (1st prize)	94	Juvenis	...	...	...	72
S. Stevens (2nd prize)	90	Aa	...	...	...	60
Newrad	...	75	Ghee	59
Student	...	73				

2. Correspondent who is qualified:

Old Nick	84
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. PEARCE.—Sodium carbonate free from traces of chloride and sulphate is readily obtainable, and you would be well advised to procure a supply and to employ no other when preparing a solution to be tested for acid radicals. Chromium was present in the powder only as chromic-acid radical.

S. STEVENS.—Zinc ferrocyanide is almost colourless—not light-blue, as you seem to suppose. If you add a few drops of a freshly-prepared solution of potassium ferrocyanide to excess of a zinc solution, you will obtain a nearly white precipitate. When the precipitate appears to be distinctly yellow, this is due to excess of ferrocyanide rendering the liquid yellow, and when it appears to be blue, this colour is caused by the action of an acid liquid upon an old ferrocyanide solution. Should both effects be produced simultaneously, the precipitate may appear to be green from being observed through a green liquid. Please send "a stamped and addressed envelope"—not a stamp merely—when applying for future samples.

NEWRAD.—Read the remarks about zinc ferrocyanide in the reply immediately preceding.

STUDENT.—The fact that an insoluble residue was left when the original precipitate with ammonia in the iron-group was treated with hot solution of potassium hydroxide was not a proof of the absence of aluminium: had the precipitate contained both chromic and aluminium hydroxides, the latter would have passed into, and remained in, solution, and it should have been sought for there. Apparently you omitted to test for manganese. The powder did not contain a potassium salt.

JUVENIS.—You are in error in supposing that the presence of a soluble chromate was evidence of the presence of potassium: sodium and ammonium chromates are freely soluble in water and yield yellow solutions. We were not able to confirm the trace of aluminium which you report.

AA.—If, as you state in your report, you treated the "salt" with hydrochloric acid and subsequently added manganese peroxide to the mixture, it is not surprising that you observed the evolution of chlorine. It is strange that you overlooked the abundant evolution of carbon dioxide when the powder was treated with acids.

GHEE.—You report a red precipitate on adding silver nitrate to a solution of the powder in nitric acid, overlooking the fact that the red precipitate of silver chromate, which we assume you only perceived in your mind's eye, dissolves readily in dilute nitric acid.

OLD NICK.—Your circumstantial account of tests proving the presence of potassium led us to make careful tests for traces of this metallic radical, but with negative results.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Mercuric Oxycyanide as a Bactericide.—II. Kühl reports to the "Arch. der Phar." (1913, 340) the results of a lengthy investigation on the disinfecting value of pure mercuric oxycyanide and of the oxycyanide containing cyanide. Commercial mercuric oxycyanide contains varying quantities of mercuric cyanide, which is very slightly bactericidal. Professor Dr. Rupp, of Königsberg, supplied the author with two preparations, one (Merck's) containing 33.3 per cent. oxycyanide and 66.6 per cent. cyanide and the other (Holdermann's) with 99 per cent. oxycyanide. The details of the results of his experiments appear not to prove that cyanide is seriously prejudicial, and the author lays stress upon the important part played by the OH ions, adding that the relations between protoplasm of the cells and toxic matter are of still greater importance. The stronger disinfecting effect by the addition of sodium chloride in the proportion 1:2 may be ascribed to the fact that the relations between toxic matter and protoplasm are favoured, although sodium chloride in itself has but little disinfecting effect. Living protoplasm conducts itself in a materially different manner from dead protoplasm. This is shown most clearly when we bring the toxic matter (1) in albumen-containing substratum and (2) in distilled sterilised water with the test bacteria together. In a favourable fertilising medium the bacteria resist the disinfecting matter much more.

True and False Chaulmoogra-seed Oils.—Professor Heinrich Pabisch, of Vienna, in a report to the Convention of Naturalists and Physicians held at Vienna last month, stated that for a long period the fatty oils from the seeds of *Taraktogenos*, *Gynocardia*, and *Hydnocarpus* have been used by the natives of India under the name of chaulmoogra for the treatment of skin-diseases, especially leprosy. The origin of real chaulmoogra oil has long been a subject of scientific discussion. *Gynocardia odorata*, R.Br., was originally considered the source of chaulmoogra oil. Desprez first drew attention to the fact that the seed brought into the bazaars of Calcutta and Bombay are derived from *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, King (syn. *Hydnocarpus Kurzii*, Warbg.), indigenous to Burma. The largest quantities of chaulmoogra come from Burma, and are brought into the market via Chittagong to Calcutta and Bombay. The principal adulterants are seeds from *Gynocardia odorata*, R.Br., *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*, Pierre, *H. Wightiana*, Blume, and *H. venenata*, Gaertn. *Taraktogenos chaulmoogra* oil is, when fresh, light yellow in colour, odourless, and almost tasteless. On keeping it becomes more brownish. It melts at 22° to 23°, and has a specific gravity of 0.951 to 0.952. False chaulmoogra oil (ol. gynocardiae) is at ordinary temperature of ointment-like consistency, and of a white to light yellow colour. On being kept for some time it becomes greenish-yellow, and changes in odour and taste. It melts at 22° to 23°, and has a specific gravity of 0.952. This should not be confounded with the similar krebao butter yielded by the seeds of *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*, Pierre. During the last few years the oil of *Hydnocarpus venenata*, Gaertn., under the name of Maratti fat (cardamom oil), has been imported into Germany from India. Its use in the manufacture of margarine resulted in many poisoning cases. [We are indebted to Dr. F. B. Power, director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, for the following observations on the paper in which reference to his work is made: "The statements concerning true chaulmoogra oil (from *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, King), and the oils of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*, Blume, and *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*, Pierre, so far as they have been compared, appear to be quite correct. All the figures given in connection with these three oils have evidently been taken from the publications of these laboratories. The statements concerning the oil from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, R.Br., or false chaulmoogra oil, are however, in some important respects quite incorrect and confused. This oil has not 'a salve-like consistence,' and a melting-point of 22° to 23°, which are characters pertaining to the true chaulmoogra oil, or the oil of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana*. *Gynocardia* oil is, at ordinary temperatures, a clear, pale yellow, limpid liquid. The specimen that we have of it, which was expressed from the genuine seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, R.Br., obtained directly from India, has retained this clear, liquid condition for several years, and, as we have shown, its composition is totally different from that of true chaulmoogra oil. The specific gravity of gynocardia oil is 0.925 at 25°, and not 0.952 as given by Pabisch, which indicates a transposition of our figures, as all the other figures noted are the same as those given in the paper by Mr. Barrowcliff and myself ("J. Chem. Soc.," 1905, 87, 898), from which they have evidently been taken."]

PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.

THE exercise in prescription-reading which was given in our issue of August 30 (index folio 352) interested a fair number of our readers. The correct reading is as follows:

Sod bromid 5j
Syrup chloral 5j
Syrup 3ss
Aq ad 3iij

S. 5j 4 hr.

The chief difficulty was in the amount of water, most of the competitors reading this "ad 3iv." The prescriber, however, intended 3iij., as some competitors surmised. The other ingredients as a rule presented but little trouble, although among the batch of postcards there are some bizarre renderings. The first correct card was received from Mr. J. Russell, 71 Institution Street, Kirkcaldy, to whom we award a copy of "The Art of Dispensing."

The following prescription forms the subject of the next competition. Postcards should be posted not later than November 1. Prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, and in case of close competition the time of posting will be taken into account:

*R Miss Sod Sal 5j
7 Lin Ann 3iv
V. J. 3iv
Jh 2 2 3 -*

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Arup, Paul S., B.Sc. *Industrial Organic Analysis for the Use of Technical and Analytical Chemists and Students.* 7½ × 4½. Pp. xii+340. 7s. 6d. net. (J. & A. Churchill.) [Professor J. C. Irvine, of St. Andrews University, concludes a Foreword with a remark which we heartily endorse: "Mr. Arup's book is a practical contribution to a problem which becomes more urgent every day"—that is, assisting the student over the bridge between graduation and real helpfulness to the manufacturer. The subjects dealt with are Coal and Coke; Coal-tar and its Distillation Products; the Fatty Oils and Fats; Soap; Petroleum and its Distillation Products—Lubricating Oils; Milk and Butter; Starch and its Decomposition Products—Flour, Barley, and Malt; Preservatives and Artificial Colouring-matters in Foods.]

Bloxam's Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, with Experiments. By A. G. Bloxam, F.I.C., and S. Judd Lewis, D.Sc. Tenth Edition. 10 × 6. Pp. 878. 21s. net. Churchill 7 Great Marlborough Street, London, W. ["Bloxam's Chemistry" first appeared in 1867, and after the death of the author, Mr. Charles Loudon Bloxam, it was edited by Professor John Millar Thomson and Mr. Arthur G. Bloxam. Professor Thomson has been obliged to relinquish the task owing to increasing duties in connection with King's College and the London University, and his place has been taken in the present edition by Dr. S. Judd Lewis. A cursory glance at the work convinces us that the original purpose of the book—to give concisely all the known facts about chemistry—has been maintained, and it has been brought quite up to date.]

Day, J. R. *Adenoids Treated without Operation.* 2nd edit. 7½ × 5. Pp. 48. 1s. net. (J. Epps.)

Greenbaum, L. and M. *The Practice of Dentistry.* 8vo. 25s. net. (Appleton.)

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

Neuralgia Treatment.

ALCOHOL INJECTION is employed for the treatment of severe and intractable trigeminal neuralgia, but it is disadvantageous to carry out the treatment while the patient is completely anaesthetised. Dr. Wilfred Harris ("Lancet") describes a method in which hyoscine and morphine are employed as the anaesthetic, the patient being sufficiently conscious to be able to answer questions when tested with a pin as to the presence of anaesthesia. As a rule, ½ gr. of morphine with ⅓ gr. of hyoscine is injected hypodermically into the arm twenty minutes before commencing the injection process. In this interval the patient should be made to lie down and keep quite quiet, and encouraged to let sleep come if possible. The method of procedure is fully described in the article. Almost instantly, as soon as a few drops of alcohol have been injected into the nerve, sensation of touch and pinprick becomes blunted on the lip, and slowly, two or three drops at a time, more spirit is injected until the anaesthesia is complete and the pinprick is not felt at all. Usually 1 to 1½ c.c. is required to produce this effect.

Ointment Bases.

The report of the Therapeutic Sub-Committee of the British Medical Association, which has been investigating ointment-bases, is continued in the "British Medical Journal." The first part was published in 1911 (see *C. & D.*, July 29, 1911, p. 144). The research has been in charge of Professor R. E. Wild, M.D., of the Manchester University, assisted by Mr. James Grier, M.Sc. Part II. deals with non-official fats as ointment bases—e.g., butter, margarine, marrow-fat, goose-fat, turtle oil, coconut oil, mucoline, coeos white, palm oil, carnauba wax, and ceresin. Part III. is devoted to a consideration of soft paraffin as an ointment base. The conclusions arrived at are as follows:

In the course of these experiments it became evident that the factors which go to make up the perfect ointment base are still not completely understood.

Chemical composition seems to be chiefly of importance in that the glycerin esters of the higher fatty acids and the cholesteroline fats are absorbed more readily than the hydrocarbons. It does not, however, follow that all drugs are more easily absorbed from these bases, since we still lack information as to the readiness with which they part from the drugs with which they may be combined; neither do we know what effect the volatility of certain drugs has upon the rate at which the base may give them up to the tissues, or whether a drug dissolved in the base behaves differently from one which is merely mechanically mixed with it.

The physical properties alone of the bases do not seem to explain their relative values as ointment bases; the melting-points are certainly of the first importance, but some substances which are too hard for ointments have melting-points below those of comparatively soft bases.

A number of specific gravities have been taken, but have so far been of little assistance; a few experiments upon the specific heat and upon the relative viscosity at different temperatures have also been done; these experiments are difficult, as the ordinary apparatus for the determination of these factors is not suited for this special kind of work, and much time is required to obtain a constant result. So far no conclusions can be drawn from these experiments.

One essential point appears to be that an ointment is better for most purposes when it melts gradually, and this is apparently the reason why a mixture of fats or hydrocarbons (provided that the difference between their melting-points is not too great) is better as an ointment base than a single pure fat or hydrocarbon with a sharply defined melting-point.

The same issue of the "British Medical Journal" contains a paper on ointments by Mr. Haldin Davis, F.R.C.S., which was read before the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in July. He referred approvingly to Mr. Lucas's suggestions (*C. & D.*, March 22, index folio 438) to employ a paraffin-basis to which three per cent. of beeswax has been added, and to vary the melting-point of the mixture to certain standards.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the item of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The prize for the best-dressed chemist's window in the competition in connection with the shopping week which opened at Ashford (Kent) on October 16 was awarded to Boots, Ltd., of High Street.

The Local Government Board have addressed a letter to the London County Council stating that they adhere to their former opinion that the County Council should be the tuberculosis authority for the Metropolis.

An Order was made on October 18 restoring the Letters Patent granted to Société L'Air Liquide for an invention for "Improvements relating to the liquefaction of air and the separation of it into its constituents," No. 17216 of 1909, and bearing the date July 24, 1908.

The Putney District Medical Officer, Dr. McMurty, has written to the Wandsworth Guardians calling attention to the increase in his work, and asking to be released from supplying drugs, and to arrange for prescriptions to be made up by a local chemist, as in other districts. The letter has been referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. J. Hillen, chemist and druggist, 1 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, writes to point out that the sentence on Kathleen Donnelly for stealing toilet articles (*C. & D.*, October 11, index folio 553) was not due to prosecution by him. It appears that the prisoner was given in charge by another chemist, who would not appear against her at the police court. The police having caught her found that she was wanted at Hammersmith for stealing and window-breaking, so now she has to undergo three months' hard labour in all.

Contracts.

Wakefield City Hospital.—Mr. J. Judge, chemist, Wakefield, for drugs, disinfectants, etc.

Hertford and Ware Hospital Board.—Mr. J. H. S. Lewis, chemist, Ware, for medical sundries.

Hemsworth (Yorks) Rural Hospital.—Mr. G. Hodgson, chemist, Hemsworth, for drugs and disinfectants.

Hereford City Council.—Mr. Lewis Smith, Hereford, was appointed as druggist to the hospital for the ensuing half-year.

Stoke-on-Trent Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Kemp, chemist, Fenton, for one year's supply of drugs, bandages, and appliances.

Southampton Guardians.—The Holborn Surgical Instrument Co., Ltd., and A. Browne, Ltd., for medical and surgical appliances.

Government Contracts.—*War Office*: Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., and S. Maw, Son & Sons, for surgical dressings (term contract); Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co. for the supply of medicines in Great Britain (term contract). *Crown Agents for the Colonies*: S. Maw, Son & Sons for Druggists' sundries; Clayton Fire Extinguishing and Disinfecting Co. for fumigating and disinfecting machine.

Lambeth Guardians.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. Ltd., the drug contractors to the Guardians, having written that they are prohibited by the Excise authorities from supplying the Guardians direct with industrial methylated spirit, asked if the Board consented to the arrangements made by Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. on October 16 for the supply to be maintained by Messrs. Waters & Co., Ltd., Bateman's Row, Shoreditch, E.C., as specified in the contract.

Lead Poisoning.

At the meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week Mr. T. Maltby Clague, Ph.C., gave a demonstration of his electrolytic method of extracting lead from persons affected with plumbism. The actual apparatus had been fitted up in the Council Chamber of the Newcastle Corporation. The method was explained in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, August 30, index folio 361. It is interesting to note that the treatment

has passed the experimental stage, and is being taken up in industries where the workers are liable to contract lead poisoning. The electric baths are popular with the workmen, as the treatment produces a pleasantly exhilarating effect, besides extracting lead. Sir Thomas Oliver, who was at the meeting, suggested that the weekly hot-water bath for lead-workers which is required by the Home Office regulations might be replaced by the electrical bath.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The ten drug-samples analysed in Southwark last quarter were genuine.

In Deptford one sample each of tincture of iodine and zinc ointment were taken for analysis and certified as genuine.

In Gloucestershire last quarter the 117 samples examined included the following drugs: Glycerin (3), citric acid (1), and camphorated oil (1). All the latter were genuine.

Shops Act.

Essex County Council have issued an order for chemists at Grays to close on Wednesdays at 1 p.m. A vote is also to be taken respecting early closing on other days of the week.

A draft order for chemists at Frinton-on-Sea to close at the following hours has been issued by the Essex County Council: October to March, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 1 p.m. or 7 p.m.; Fridays, 8 p.m.; and Saturdays, 9 p.m. or 1 p.m. April to June inclusive: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, 8 p.m.; Wednesdays 1 p.m. or 8 p.m., or Fridays 8.30 p.m.; and Saturdays, 9.30 p.m. or 1 p.m.

At this week's meeting of the London County Council, Mr. P. C. Simmons, Chairman of the Public Control Committee, in reply to a question, stated that 61 per cent. of the whole of the shopkeepers in the central area of London had been exempted from the requirements of the Shops Act with respect to a weekly half-holiday. He also pointed out that where a majority of a particular trade asked for exemption, the Council has not power to refuse it. In the course of debate Mr. Simmons said it was almost impossible to carry out the Act as it stood.

The Public Weal.

Mr. S. R. Anness, chemist and druggist, 53 London Road, Ipswich, has been appointed a visitor of licensed houses in the borough under the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Mr. A. Sidney Campkin and Mr. Richard Sturton, pharmacists, have been appointed Justices at Cambridge to exercise the power conferred by the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Alderman D. T. Evans, J.P., chemist and druggist, Margate, has been appointed by the Corporation to carry out the duties of Mayor at the Municipal Election on November 1. This is in consequence of the present Mayor seeking re-election on the Council.

Birmingham Notes.

Sir Thomas Barclay has been appointed President of the Birmingham Photographic Society.

Mr. William Izon, chemist, Aston, lectured before a Harborne audience at the Station Road Council Schools last Sunday on "Impressions Gathered in Switzerland."

Messrs. Anderson & Whitelaw, surgical-instrument makers, Broad Street Corner, are extending their premises, and have secured the shop next door, which is being fitted up as a ladies' department.

Mr. John Wakefield had charge of a host of stewards at the two mass meetings of Churchmen at the Town Hall and Midland Institute, which were called together to pass resolutions as to certain Parliamentary Bills concerning the Church of England in Wales.

The scaffolding has been removed from the building of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Colmore Row, and Bull Street Corner, and three excellent statuettes are seen of Birmingham worthies—Boulton, Watt, and R. W. Dale. The latter was designated M.D., but by a careful recasting of the letters it has been changed to LL.D.

The Council of M.P.A. has been elected, and a remarkable change has come over the scene. Men whose names are high in pharmacy have been placed low in the ballot. The new bloods have secured a great victory, and even

the esteemed and genial secretary, Mr. H. Critchlow, than whom there has not been a more energetic worker, has been placed outside the coveted circle.

The Cotswolds are but little known to Midlanders. Photographers and water-colour painters have extolled their charms in pictures, and among these may be mentioned Mr. W. Partridge (manager of Messrs. Southall's Easy Row establishment), Mr. J. H. Barclay, and Mr. H. Munns. The last-named served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Southall many years ago.

Mr. Wm. Marshall Freeman, writing to the "Mail" on Saturday last, called attention to the following inscription which appears on a headstone in Warstone Lane Cemetery:

"In memory of John Postgate, Surgeon, sometime Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Queen's College, Birmingham, author of the legislation against the adulteration of food and drugs, who for twenty-five years of his life without reward and under heavy discouragement laboured to protect the health and to purify the commerce of this people, and sacrificed to this object his private comfort and professional advancement. Born October 21st, 1820. Died September 28th, 1881. Haec seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis."

Workhouse Dispensing.

The Derby Guardians on October 21 decided to engage a part-time dispenser at the workhouse infirmary. In the discussion on a recommendation to this effect from the Workhouse Committee that there is an average of from forty to fifty bottles of medicine dispensed each day in the infirmary, the medical officer, Dr. C. W. Iliffe, has pointed out that in the past the dispensing which involved two hours' work daily, had been chiefly performed by the superintendent nurse and one or two of the senior nurses. The committee suggested that the dispenser to be appointed should be either "a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries" or registered under the Pharmacy Acts. He should be required to attend for about three hours daily. The salary suggested is 50*l.* per annum, the appointment in the first instance being for one year. It was stated that although Dr. Iliffe acknowledged his present responsibility for any mistake the nurses might make in dispensing, with the addition of panel patients to his private practice he had not sufficient time to perform the whole of the work in the two hours he spent daily at the infirmary. The Chairman of the Workhouse Committee described the present arrangements as unsatisfactory. He refused any longer to run the risk of "having the inmates poisoned." They could not, he said, continue to allow the work to be done by people who might be qualified by experience but were not technically so. Amendments to call upon Dr. Iliffe to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the Board, and to refer the matter back to the committee for further consideration, were rejected. The Rev. L. S. Currey criticised the terms of the proposed appointment, pointing out that the remuneration worked out at less than 1*s.* an hour. Canon Browne replied that information on that point obtained from other authorities had guided the committee. The recommendation was then adopted.

Manchester Notes.

The smoking-concert recently held in connection with the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association resulted in 7*l.* being collected for the Benevolent Fund.

A South-West Manchester chemist is attracting Insurance prescriptions by a large card displayed in his window worded "Bring your Insurance prescriptions here; 28 years' experience is at your service."

The competition organised and extensively advertised by the proprietors of Phosferinc has greatly stimulated the sales by retail chemists. One chemist in South Manchester sold more in three days than he has for some months past.

An advertisement appeared in a local paper for a chemist's apprentice last week. The special inducements offered were: "Progressive salary and splendid opportunity of learning the business." The chemist received three applications in answer thereto. Our correspondent asks: "What would our forefathers think of having to

offer a salary to obtain apprentices instead of receiving a heavy premium?"

From Various Courts.

For selling as a smoking-mixture a substitute for tobacco to four boys under the age of sixteen, a Manor Park chemist was fined 2*l.* last week.

At the Sussex Quarter Sessions on October 14, Cyril Robinson, footman, was bound over on a charge of stealing a camera from the shop of Messrs. H. S. Martin, Ltd., chemists, East Grinstead (*C. & D.*, October 4, index folio 519).

A case under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act was heard at the Worcester County Police Court on Tuesday, when Messrs. Nolley Bros., Alfrick, were summoned for selling 3½ lb. of sharps without appending to the invoice the percentage of fat and albuminoids present therein. The Bench dismissed the summons, but agreed to state a case.

Mrs. Cole, wife of a Blundellsands chemist, on October 18, by order of the County Bench at Doncaster, received back the diamond ring she missed while staying at her mother's house at Heysham, and which was afterwards found in the possession of a servant who was acquitted at the Quarter Sessions (*C. & D.*, October 18, index folio 589). After the trial the girl took possession of the ring again, but has been ordered to give it up. It was Mrs. Cole's engagement-ring, and had been worn twenty-two years.

At Cheltenham on October 13, Frank William King, watchmaker, and his wife, were summoned for placing bread—rendered poisonous by oxalic acid—in their yard to the danger of animals. The evidence was to the effect that three cats belonging to the next-door neighbour of the defendants had died from oxalic-acid poisoning, and that bread, saturated with the acid, was found in defendants' garden. Defendants denied committing the offence, but were fined 10*s.* each, with 1*l.* 2*s.* costs each.

At Manchester on October 17, Harry C. Ford, of Ashton-on-Mersey, who pleaded guilty to embezzling three sums of money, 18*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, the property of Messrs. Joseph Brooks & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Shudehill, Manchester, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment (*C. & D.*, October 18, index folio 589). It was stated that prisoner had received 2*l.* 16*s.* per week as salary. The total amount involved appeared to be about 400*l.* Accused's system of covering up his embezzlements involved, it is stated, about 1,000 accounts.

At Kingston Police Court on October 18, Louis Solomon Pollock (35), traveller, Lowther Road, Kingston, was charged on a warrant with unlawfully obtaining from Mr. Ernest Waterhouse, chemist, 57 Park Road, Norbiton, the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* with intent to cheat and defraud. Prosecutor said that he had for six months known prisoner, who represented that he was a traveller for Sparklet syphons in the employ of Aërotors, Ltd. On October 10 he asked witness to cash a cheque for 3*l.* 5*s.* drawn on the London and Provincial Bank to the order of Louis S. Pollock. Witness asked him if the cheque was all right, and he said, "Perfectly. I only wish the man who drew it owed me 200*l.*" He told witness he was going up to London the following day respecting the salary due to him, and on returning would take the cheque back to him and refund the money. He told witness he had a deal with the drawer of the cheque, and from that had found there was no money at the bank, but he would be responsible for the cheque. On October 14 he urged witness not to present the cheque, because he expected money at any time, but he did so, and it was returned marked "No account."—Mr. Hugh Bonner, the Kingston branch manager of the bank, said that the cheque was from a book issued last August to the late Mr. David Jacobs, and the alleged drawer of the cheque had no account at the bank.—Detective Sergeant Davey said he believed accused ceased his connection with Aërotors, Ltd., about three weeks ago.—Prisoner was remanded, the Bench fixing bail at 50*l.* and sureties of a like amount.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

At a meeting of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society last week the Chairman stated that the drug department turnover during the past quarter showed an increase of 18 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1912. The Crossgates drug department had done an average of 6l. 12s. per week.

Mr. James Christian Barclay, chemist and druggist, 22 Evan Street, Stonehaven, sole executor of the late James Clark, coachbuilder and boat-hirer, Cowie, Stonehaven, was one of the defenders in an action regarding the estate which was heard in the local Sheriff Court last week. It was settled by friendly agreement at the suggestion of Sheriff Laing.

Edinburgh.

Dr. George Coull is a candidate for a seat on the Leith Town Council.

A meeting of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held on Friday, October 31.

Messrs. Harkness, Beaumont & Co., wholesale chemists, had a big display of their "Bonum" worm-cure at the Dog Show in the Waverley Market.

At Inverleith last week "Pharmacy United" footballers bit the dust once again. Result: "Edinburgh Wednesday," three goals; "Pharmacy United," one goal.

The proprietors of Phosferine have obviously "struck oil" with their new word-making advertisement. The demand for it has been unprecedented this week. [Similar reports come to us from other districts.]

An epidemic of scarlet fever has occasioned a run on disinfectants. One local chemist sold nearly three gross of camphor lockets in a week; and others were evidently selling large numbers of this commodity, one or two of the wholesalers being unable temporarily to cope with the demand.

The new chemical laboratories at the Heriot-Watt College are almost complete. The cost of the alterations, fittings, and new apparatus will be about 6,000l. The building, formerly occupied as an art school in the college, has been utilised for the laboratories, which are on up-to-date and scientific principles.

Chemists received on October 18 payment for the balance of the month, April to May 15, and the usual proportion for last month's accounts. A covering note asked that in future the monthly accounts be sent in not later than the 18th, otherwise the sum payable will be added to that due in the following month. Cheques will hereafter be sent out from the 20th onwards.

The report of the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., for the half-year ended September 9 gives the following as the amounts of the net sales during the period, the figures in parenthesis being net profit: Bread Street, 1,441l. (613l.); Tynecastle, 730l. (367l.); Hamilton Place, 491l. (214l.); West Nicolson Street, 626l. (187l.); Montrose Terrace, 379l. (117l.). Lochrin place figures at 3,297l. (180l.) in the goods transferred department. The report states that Mr. D. M. Smith, D.B.O.A., drug department, Bread Street, and Mr. James Thomson, D.B.O.A., drug department, 28 Gorgie Road, having passed the examination of the dioptric grade of the British Optical Association, are qualified under this standard, and members are invited to give the department a trial when they require eyeglasses or spectacles.

Glasgow and the West.

On Tuesday, October 14, the Glasgow Pharmacy Football Club defeated the Howard House eleven in a League match.

Dr. W. S. Cook, Greenock, has been appointed medical officer for the Burgh as tuberculosis officer, with charge of the phthisis dispensary, at 100l. per annum, and is to have an assistant for the dispensary at 50l. per annum.

The old-established business of Kelvin & James White, Ltd., scientific and ophthalmic instrument makers, Cambridge Street, has now been styled Kelvin, Botolphley & Baird, Ltd., successors to Kelvin & James White, Ltd.

Some suburban chemists are now placing a card in their windows on the half-holiday intimating that between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. medicines and surgical appliances urgently needed may be had by ringing the bell.

The scarcity of messengers in Glasgow, reported in a recent issue of the *C. & D.*, is still on the increase, and several firms have posted notices to the effect that customers cannot rely on delivery at a certain time, and recommending as far as possible that orders be not sent.

Employers are warned by the Insurance Committee that an unauthorised man fraudulently representing himself as an insurance inspector and collecting contributions is now going the rounds. All authorised inspectors must produce the "seal" with which they are furnished by the Commissioners.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following is the result of the recent Registered Druggist examination:—Candidates who passed: Robert Courtney, Drogheda; Thomas Johnston Eglinton, Belfast; Jeremy Kingston, Tipperary; Sylvester Patrick Phelan, Waterford; Frank Teevan Timoney, Dublin. Three candidates were rejected.

Brevities.

Mr. J. W. Gray, Ph.C., has been elected hon. secretary of the Armagh Musical Society.

Mr. William Murphy, Ph.C., late director of Price's Medical Hall, Clare Street, Dublin, is about to open on his own behalf in Nassau Street, Dublin.

Mr. Owen Wells, Ph.C., the Sackville Street Pharmacy, Dublin, is removing from 52, owing to the expiration of the lease, to other premises in the same street.

Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., The Diamond, Coleraine, has taken over the business in that town until recently conducted by Mr. A. Barr, Ph.C., who has gone to South Africa.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Mr. Samuel Graham Logan, of the firm of Deans, Logan & Co., cordial manufacturers, Belfast, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Antrim.

At Londonderry Recorder's Court on October 17, the claim of Messrs. McLaughlin & Allen, chemists, for compensation for the breaking of plate glass in their premises, Waterloo Place, during the riots in August last, was dealt with. The Recorder allowed 8l.

A Masonic Lodge was inaugurated in Belfast last week under the name of the "Sir Charles Cameron Lodge," after the well-known Dublin analyst. At the inaugural dinner which followed, Sir Charles Cameron thanked the members for giving the Lodge his name.

Boisterous Bovines.

A bull dashed into the medical hall of Mr. B. R. Allshire, Ph.C., Glasnevin, on October 18, and tried to jump over the counter. It was prevented from doing so by Mr. Allshire, and the man in charge of the bull rushing in, the animal backed out, smashing the glass door of the shop during the process.—On the same day a bull entered the shop of Mr. T. P. Whelan, Ph.C., Greville Street, Mullingar. A butcher who happened to be passing took charge of the animal and helped the proprietor in ejecting him.

Lent and Lost.

At the Kildare Quarter Sessions on October 21, Judge Brereton Barry dismissed without prejudice a case in which Mr. Thomas McHugh, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Kildare, sued Mr. John O'Driscoll, Ph.C., another pharmacist in the same town, to recover 30s. damages for the trover and conversion of an overcoat. Mr. McHugh stated that he lent the defendant the coat about two years

ago, and that it was never returned. When asked about it, defendant said the coat had been stolen, and tendered plaintiff a 5*l.* note for him to take the value of the garment out of it. Witness had no change at the time, and he returned the note. When he asked about the coat subsequently, no notice was taken of his request. Mr. O'Driscoll gave evidence to the effect that when he was going to Dublin plaintiff offered him the coat. He went to the Theatre Royal, and went out for a few minutes during the interval of the performance, leaving the coat on the back of his chair. When he returned the coat was gone, and he never saw it again.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

SUICIDE IN A PHARMACY.—A well-dressed man of about fifty years of age committed suicide in a pharmacy at 20 Rue des Martyrs, Paris, last Saturday. He asked to use the telephone there, and blew his brains out with a revolver in the telephone cabin.

FABRE, THE ENTOMOLOGIST.—On his return from Spain M. Poincaré, passing through Provence, stopped at Serignan on Tuesday, October 15, to call on J. Henri Fabre. The veteran savant, whose life-study of insects has made him famous in two hemispheres, was in early manhood a Professor of Chemistry at the Lycée or Secondary School of Avignon.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced, at the age of fifty-three years, of Dr. Louis Frederic Wickham, who initiated in France the use of radium in therapeutics, and notably in the treatment of cancer. M. Charles Tellier, the chemist and inventor of cold storage, has also passed away at the age of eighty-six years. He ended his days as he had lived in poor circumstances, but little removed from poverty. A public subscription was raised some time ago for his benefit, and about 4,000*l.* was contributed, but he had only received 40*l.* of that amount. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour some months ago as a tardy public recognition of the value of his invention. He leaves one son.

FRENCH PHARMACY LAW provides that every pharmacy must be managed by the proprietor. The hired "manager" may (and no doubt does) actually exist in hundreds of French pharmacies; the point is that he has no legal existence. In a case tried at Avignon, a man of forty-nine while acting as manager met with an accident. He claimed under the Employers' Liability Act compensation from the pharmacist, but was imprudent enough to state, when making his declaration to the local justice of the peace, "I replace pharmacists, and when I cannot do so, travel in pharmaceuticals." His real position was evidently that of a temporary manager or *locum tenens*, but the Court, respecting the letter of the law, declared that he "could only have been employed as a manager replacing the proprietor," that a well-paid man of forty-nine "could not have been the subordinate of an assistant of twenty-three and a porter of sixteen." His contract with the proprietor was therefore illegal; he was accordingly outside the benefit of the Acts of 1893 and 1906, and was nonsuited and ordered to pay costs.

At AUXERRE, the sleepy *chef-lieu* of the Yonne department, a mediæval clock-tower gateway spans one of the main streets, in the same manner as the Grosse Horloge at Rouen. In the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, a door or two from the said archway, is M. Guzin's pharmacy, where, during a recent visit, I noticed a rather original window showcard. This consisted of five well-executed chromolithographs of dangerous fungi, with the statistics (for France) for 1912. The figures were as follows:

<i>Amanita phalloides</i> ...	91	poisoning cases, fatal	51
<i>Amanita citrini</i> ...	26	"	1
<i>Amanita verna</i> ...	2	"	none fatal
<i>Polyporus speciosus</i> ...	2	"	fatal
<i>Entoloma lividum</i> ...	66	"	1

Paragraphs written between the engravings informed the public that the traditional safeguards are all illusory, so far as these species are concerned, at least. They do not discolour silver coins, snails eat them with impunity,

etc. Two sample plates of edible species flanked the showcard and completed the display; philanthropic, and possibly effective.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At this month's meeting Professor Bourquelot, who was at the head of the French delegates at the International Congress of Pharmacy at The Hague last month, gave an interesting and appreciative account of the cordial reception his colleagues and himself received. He mentioned that it would be exceedingly interesting at international gatherings of this kind, where several languages are employed for the papers read, and where, consequently, the exact sense of some of them may escape a large proportion of the members present, to have interpreters who could immediately translate to members in their own language the papers communicated in a foreign tongue. Professor Moreu, the President of the Society, expressed his approval of this idea, and said he thought M. Bourquelot's suggestion was very justified. It is interesting to note that the report of the Congress in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST appears to have been the most prompt and complete account of it which has appeared so far. It has been appreciated in France, and no doubt elsewhere also, for many scientific men appear to read English readily, though they may lack oral practice.

MILITARY SERVICE.—The new Army Law, exacting three years' military service from all young Frenchmen of twenty, was viewed with some dismay by pharmaceutical students, who thus saw their long course of study divided, just at a critical and interesting point, by thirty-six months in barracks. The Government has decided now to deal generously with the pharmacy student. If he has "twelve inscriptions" (*i.e.* can prove he has really passed three years at a Faculty or Superior School), and can, after serving twelve months in the army, satisfy the examiners in a special examination as to his pharmaceutical knowledge, he will be "passed" as an "auxiliary military pharmacist" and spend the remaining twenty-four months of his army service in that capacity. Should his services not be needed at any particular time, he will be able to obtain a "sursis," or postponement of his service. It is evidently difficult, in view of the shortage of recruits in certain years, to enter into any very definite engagements, but the possibilities are that a young man of twenty may, if lucky, obtain successive yearly postponements for five years or so—*i.e.* till his studies at the University are finished. The actual working of the new arrangement will only be put to the test in November, when the 1913 "class" of conscripts is called up.

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Honours.—At the third International Pharmaceutical Exhibition at Vienna the firm of Dr. Rudolf Reiss, makers of "Rheumasan" and "Lenicet," Charlottenburg, Berlin, received the highest distinction for foreigners for their preparations—the Honour-Diploma, as well as the Cross of Honour and the Gold Medal, which distinction was also given to the Vasenol works of Dr. Arthur Köpp in Leipzig-Lindenau for their "Vasenol" preparations.

Ph.G. Tests.—The Deutscher Apotheker-Verein are shortly issuing a book written by Dr. J. Herzog and A. Hanner, under the title of "Die Chemischen und Physikalischen Prüfungsmethoden des Deutschen Arzneibuches, 5. Ausgabe" (the chemical and physical testing methods of the German Pharmacopœia). In this the needs of the practical pharmacist have been mostly considered, but the principal value of the work lies in the fact that suggested improvements have been considered, worked through in the laboratory, and supplemented by the writers' own experiences.

The Cat-and-Dog Relations between apotheker and druggist are well exemplified by the following incident. A pharmacist reported a druggist to the authorities for transgressing the laws regulating the sale of remedies, and secured his conviction. In revenge the druggist sent people into the pharmacy to purchase articles which may only be sold on a prescription (antipyrine, bitter-almond water, and migraine), and children under fourteen years asking for poisons. During the pharmacist's absence some sales of this kind were effected, and he has been fined 30 marks, or ten days' imprisonment, for neglecting his duties.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

CUSTOMS ACT.—By a proclamation dated July 25 and gazetted August 2, the importation is prohibited of "Radio Hypnotic Crystal," and any printed matter dealing with the "Complete System of Personal Influence and Healing," issued by the "National Institute of Sciences, London."

CUSTOMS TARIFF.—A Commission has been appointed with wide powers to investigate among other matters the effect and operation of any Tariff Act or other legislation of the Commonwealth in regard to revenue, Australian manufactures, and industry and trade generally. The Trade Commissioner informs the Board of Trade that the Commission will be prepared to consider evidence at an early date with regard to the operation of the tariff and the preference accorded to British manufactures. It is accordingly recommended that British firms having representatives in Australia should at once communicate with their representatives if there are any matters that they may wish to submit for the consideration of the Commission. The Commission will be prepared also to consider the sworn affidavits of British firms who are not represented locally. Any such affidavits should be forwarded to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, either directly or through the Board of Trade.

New South Wales.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the meeting on September 9 it was announced that the Treasury had made a grant to the Board of 250/. With a view to meeting the extra expense of conducting the Preliminary examination and on account of the inability to raise the fee it was decided to charge a "supervising" fee, not exceeding 1/. 1s., in country districts. The question of establishing a college of pharmacy came up again on an unsatisfactory reply from the University. It was pointed out that it would be expensive if the Board undertook to carry on a college. The subject was deferred.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The Council meeting held on September 9 was informed by the solicitors that it would not be libellous to circularise chemists advising them not to sell certain goods which do not show a fair profit. The Government Early Closing Bill and Sunday Observance Bill were also referred to at the meeting. The former fixes 8 p.m. as the closing hour. The Parliamentary session has nearly ended, and there is not time for the Bills to be advanced this session. The possibility of the introduction of a National Insurance Act was considered, and the effect the British measure had had in bringing dispensing to the chemist. It would be well, said Mr. Loney, to meet the Bill in a conciliatory spirit. The Council gave Mr. Gray authority again to interview Professor Anderson Stuart, of the University, with a view of obtaining the establishment of courses for pharmaceutical students. Mr. J. C. Umney's suggestion for a British Imperial Pharmacopoeia was also considered.

New Zealand.

EARLY CLOSING.—The Shops and Offices Consolidation and Amendment Bill has been introduced into Parliament. It contains fifty-nine clauses and controls the opening and closing of all shops and offices.

Victoria.

THE REGISTRATION OF OPTICIANS BILL was introduced into the Legislative Assembly and read a first time on August 5.

THE FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES BILL was taken into committee in the Victorian Legislative Council on August 5. In spite of a protest from Mr. R. B. Rees, the clause requiring the declaration of the ingredients of the package of insecticide was agreed to without a vote. A number of clauses were passed, and progress was reported.

Western Australia.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE REGULATIONS.—We mentioned (see *C. & D.*, September 6, index folio 382) that the regulations requiring formula disclosure had been disallowed by the Legislative Council. This refers to Sub-sections 6, 7, and 8 of Regulation 16 (infants' and invalids' food) and the whole of Regulation 62 (patent or proprietary medicines), and it is added that these were disallowed with a view to a uniform provision for the Commonwealth. Mr. Kingsmill, who moved in the Legislative Council on August 26 that the regulations be disallowed, showed that Regulation 62 actually assisted the less reputable proprietary medicines, because it was only people with formulae of small value who would deposit them with the Department of Public Health. This gave an opportunity for the second-rate man to get a footing, because proprietors of patent medicines of true worth would not trust their formulae to the Department. The proposal to publish scathing reports and criticisms regarding those medicines of which the formulae had not been deposited was untenable. Those deposited would be free from this attention, as otherwise it would be a breach of trust. Next he referred to the limitations of analysis, mentioning the evidence of Mr. J. C. Umney given before the British Select Committee on Patent Medicines. The public, especially in country districts, would suffer by being deprived of readily available medicines. Finally, he asked why stop at proprietary medicines? why not include Lea & Perrin's sauce—the secret of which has been agitating the minds of people for years—Benedictine and Chartreuse? The Government could not guarantee the secrecy of valuable formulae when instances of particulars of secret agreements have been known to slip out. The debate was resumed by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. M. Drew) on September 2, who, in the course of his speech, quoted letters from Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Benger's Food, Ltd., and Virol, Ltd. His speech was a strong advocacy for the deposit of formulae scheme, and he commented upon the supposed composition of a number of popular proprietaries. Mr. Drew was frequently interrupted during his speech, and was followed by Mr. J. F. Cullen and Sir E. H. Witte-noom. On the motion of Mr. Cullen the following words were added to Mr. Kingsmill's motion:

"With a view to securing uniform provisions on the subject throughout the Commonwealth, as recommended by the Royal Commission appointed by the Governments of all the Federated States on the question."

The motion was then passed by fifteen votes to five.

JAPANESE JOTTINGS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE IMPERIAL CHARITY HOSPITAL, which is now in course of erection, will be staffed with women pharmacists and doctors to the exclusion of the male.

THE PATENT-MEDICINE REGULATIONS are to be revised in the next session of the Imperial Diet. It is stated that one of the features of the Bill is that qualified chemists only will be allowed to prepare Japanese patent medicines.

PERSONAL.—Dr. R. Tahara, Yakugakuhakushi, director of the Tokio Hygienic Laboratory, and Dr. K. Ikeguchi, Yakugakuhakushi, chief chemist of the Metropolitan Police, recently received the second Order of the Red Eagle from the German Emperor.

AT THE TOYAMA PREFECTURAL EXPOSITION the Toyama and Proprietary College of Pharmacy has an exhibit of over 370 samples of foreign-made patent medicines. Among them there are some samples of English proprietaries, which have been much admired by visitors.

CHINA RHUBARB.—The exports of rhubarb from China during 1912 amounted to 14,128 cwt., as compared with 10,674 cwt. in 1911 and 10,951 cwt. in 1910.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

A **DESI DE ASCANTIO SOBRERO**, the discoverer of nitroglycerin, was unveiled at his native place, Casale Monferrato, Italy, on October 12, being the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

YUNNAN OPIUM CROP.—The Chaotung correspondent of the "North China Daily News" reports that a great harvest of opium was finally gathered in many districts of Kueichow and Szechuan. Spasmodic attempts were made to root up the crops by agents of the officials, but in many cases a payment of money secured immunity. Some of the officials are reported to have made large sums of money by this so-called opium-destroying campaign. Unless there is a great change in the policy of some of these rulers another crop will be sown this year. A large number of buyers came up from the neighbouring province of Szechuan and carried with them on their return great quantities of the drug.

SWISS PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Freiburg recently. The Society now has 412 members, and a fund amounting to 526l., in addition to the Flückiger foundation of 570l. National insurance against sickness becomes operative in Switzerland on January 1, 1914, and the various cantonal pharmaceutical associations have decided to adopt as the maximum tariff for the supply of drugs for club patients the cantonal medical tariffs, and the military tariff as the minimum basis of charges. The proposal to elaborate a uniform insurance minimum tariff has been favourably received by the Government. With regard to the increasing number of specialities, it was stated that the fight of the pharmacists against the chemical-pharmaceutical industry is hopeless. The Society has published the draft of a model agreement between pharmacists and assistants, from which the following points may be quoted:

During the first year the assistant may claim ten days' holiday, and from the second year a fortnight.

Military service will be deducted from the holidays, and only Swiss assistants will have the right to claim the payment of their salary during the time of doing an obligatory period of military duty.

Should the assistant be prevented from attending to his work through illness during the first six months of his engagement his salary will be at half-pay rate, and after six months not more than a month's salary in all.

At the termination of his engagement the assistant may not accept a place in another pharmacy in the same town within a period of two years without the consent of his principal, and a penalty for non-fulfilment of this clause is to be entered in the contract.

The assistant will pay wholesale cost price for any article he purchases in the pharmacy.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

The Union.

THE IMPORT DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE of the Union during August showed some improvement as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 4,127l. being noted, the total amounting to 76,746l. For the eight months ended August 31 the imports were 643,941l., or 5,845l. more. The largest item imported was sodium cyanide, 7,641,033 lb., calcium carbide then follows with 6,206,337 lb., and caustic soda is third with 2,813,878 lb. Of medicinal preparations the imports for the eight months were valued at 83,683l., or 4,514l. more and apothecaries' wares to the value of 99,070l. were imported, being 665l. less. There was an extraordinary increase in the quantity of "glycerin for manufactures," the imports reaching 17,057,774 lb., as against 9,642,170 lb., but the value, 376,825l., was only 40,382l. more.

Transvaal.

PERSONAL.—MR. W. Whyte, chemist and druggist, Roodepoort, who is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, recently returned to the Rand after spending six months' holiday in England.

MORPHINE INJECTIONS.—At the Johannesburg Court on September 26, George Smith, *alias* Cloete, a youth of twenty, was fined 50l., or to undergo six months' imprisonment, for injecting morphine into four persons, he not being registered as a doctor, dentist, or chemist.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.—Pursuant to the regulations made under the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1909 (Transvaal), an election is about to be held of six medical members and one dental member of the Transvaal Medical Council, and of three chemist and druggist members of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, to serve during the period expiring on December 31, 1916, or until the coming into operation of a Medical and Pharmacy Act for the Union. Every registered chemist and druggist is eligible to be nominated as a candidate. The nomination day was October 23. The following have been nominated by the Government as members of the Board: To the Medical Council, the Medical Officer of Health for the Union, Herbert P. Veale, M.B., and William J. Trembath, L.D.S.; to the Pharmacy Board, J. H. Dinwoodie, and Walter Harvey.

AN ADVERTISEMENT for a "qualified chemist" in the Pretoria "Evening News" has caused some caustic comments to be made by local chemists. It runs as follows:

A qualified chemist wanted, to assume duties almost immediately, for the Pretoria Leper Asylum. Salary 144l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 12l. until a maximum of 180l. is reached, *plus* one ration valued at 25l. per annum and quarters. The appointment will be on probation for a period of twelve months; the post will be pensionable, and applicants should be single, and not over forty years of age. The successful applicant will be required to perform duties of dispenser and clinical clerk. Applications, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Pretoria Leper Asylum, not later than October 7, 1913.

A correspondent to the paper protests against "a public institution offering such beggarly remuneration to an official answering the requirements of its advertisement."

NAIROBI NOTES.

MR. LEIGHTON, of Lever Bros., has been busy in the country pushing soaps and perfumes, and has gone to Uganda on similar business.

MR. GLENNE WATT, the representative of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, has been busy in Nairobi, where a traveller with samples is a welcome sight to the chemists. Mr. Watt has also been mixing pleasure with business, and was out one morning at daybreak with Messrs. Bull and Melville having some shooting, the bag for two hours consisting of two haartebeeste and three Thomson's gazelle. Mr. Watt's first shot in the country, at a range of 400 yards, brought down a haartebeeste. Mr. Watt is by now on his Indian trip.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FOUNDED.—A meeting of the chemists of Nairobi, with a view to forming a representative Society for the Protectorates of B.E.A. and Uganda, was held on Wednesday evening, September 24, at the residence of Mr. R. McGeorge. After a very enjoyable repast, Mr. E. W. Harper was voted to the chair. It was then proposed, after a brief discussion, that a Society be formed, the objects in view being to further the mutual well-being of those interested in pharmacy and to protect the interests of the drug-trade generally in the Protectorates. A committee of three was formed, consisting of Mr. E. W. Harper, Ph.C., F.Z.S. (President), Mr. B. A. Bull, Ph.C., F.C.S., and Mr. R. McGeorge (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer). During the evening the Opium Bill and the Agricultural Poisons Ordinance were discussed, and it was decided that a deputation should wait on the Principal Medical Officer and the Chief Secretary, acquainting them with the formation of the Society and with their views on the Bills in question. The Opium Bill is almost a copy of the

recent Transvaal Bill, and has for its objects the suppression of the abuse of opium and certain other drugs. The Agricultural Poisons Ordinance is one providing for the proper licensing of premises and the proper storing of poisons and dips used for agriculture and stock. The committee were asked to draft rules for the Society for discussion at the next meeting, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to the chemists in Uganda and ask their co-operation with the chemists of B.E.A. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Harper and Mr. and Mrs. McGeorge. Others present at the meeting were Messrs. White, Melville, and Stobo.

PERSONAL NOTES.—Mr. E. W. Harper is manager for Messrs. Wardle & Co., and is well known locally in connection with his successful domestication of zebras and other animals of the country, and it is no unusual sight to see him being followed about town by one of his trained animals, or sometimes riding on the back of a zebra. Mr. Harper before going to B.E.A. had a lengthy experience in India and also British Guiana, and is held in high esteem among the local pharmacists of Nairobi.—Mr. Bull hails from Leicester, and in 1907 was Pereira Medallist. Afterwards he was for a time with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Dartford. He is at present manager of the English Pharmacy.—Mr. McGeorge went to B.E.A. about two years ago, and with Mr. House began the firm of House & McGeorge, Nairobi. They have recently established a branch at Kampala, Uganda. He was apprenticed with Messrs. Duncan Flockhart, Powell & Co., Leith, and was afterwards with Messrs. Baildon & Son, then with Messrs. Davis & Shephard, Chester, until 1905, when he went to the Transvaal, and during two years of his sojourn there was Hon. Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Baking-powders.—A report on baking-powders, issued by Professor E. F. Ladd, Commissioner of Food and Drugs for North Dakota, mentions that a practice has arisen of adding albumin to baking-powder. The sale of baking-powder containing added albumin is prohibited in North Dakota. Manufacturers who employ it state that for demonstration purposes the albumin produces a fine foam; others state that the albumin retards the escape of carbon dioxide, and that it provides an additional amount of gas. The standard for baking-powder is not less than 12 per cent. of available carbon dioxide, and the powder must not contain arsenic and lead exceeding certain limits.

Dyestuffs and Extracts Industry.—The chief statistician for manufactures of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., reports that the most important products in 1909 were oak and chestnut extracts, amounting to 287,908,285 lb., valued at \$6,061,162. Logwood followed with 32,317,248 lb., valued at \$991,974. Of hemlock extract 12,588,078 lb. was produced, valued at \$280,487; while of artificial dyestuffs 12,267,399 lb. was produced, valued at \$3,462,436. Including subsidiary products reported, the total production of artificial dyes in 1909 was approximately 12,759,000 lb.; of mordants, 1,788,000 lb.; of sizes, 57,400,000 lb.; of tannic acid, 8,000,000 lb.; and of Turkey red oil, 3,398,000 lb. The consumption of materials included 8,303 tons of sulphuric acid, 85 tons of nitric acid, 242 tons of mixed acid, 6,341 gals. of grain alcohol, and 724 gals. of wood alcohol. In addition, approximately 936,500,000 lb. of ground and chipped wood, 293,000,000 lb. of ground bark, and 2,000,000 lb. of ground leaves were used in the processes of manufacture. In point of production, New York State led with products valued at \$4,500,000, New Jersey following with \$1,313,000, Virginia with \$1,199,706, Rhode Island with \$927,676, and Massachusetts with \$725,386. New Jersey showed the largest relative increase in value of product during the decade 1899-1909, amounting to 522.6 per cent.

Year	Estab-lish-ments	Wage-earners	Value of Products
1849	41	114	\$229,841
1859	40	73	\$171,253
1909	107	2,397	\$15,954,574

Among the products not mentioned above the report includes products of the palmetto-roots, sunach-leaves, quercitron-bark and other tannin-containing materials, tannic or gallic acid, and chrome tannage and other tannage solutions.

OPIMUM IMPORTATION is the subject of new Ordinances in British Guiana and Mauritius. They are similar in terms to the Bahamas one (C. & D., October 11, index folio 557).

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Salicylic Acid in Ginger-wine.—At the Draperstown Petty Sessions on October 21, Patrick Bradley was charged with selling to the prejudice of the purchaser ginger-wine containing 0.0925 per cent. of salicylic acid. The analyst's report stated that the amount was 8 grains to the pint, and that he had never found the acid existing in such a large quantity in any other samples he had examined. Dr. Sugars, medical officer of health, Dungannon, said the amount found could not produce any ill-effects; and Mr. Marmion, F.R.C.S., gave similar evidence. The Magistrates dismissed the case on the medical evidence.

A Libel Action was heard by Mr. Justice Rowlatt at Bedford on October 17 and 18, in which Dr. Herbert Sloman, of Bedford, asked for a declaration that certain resolutions passed by the local committee of the British Medical Association should be declared null and void. He also claimed damages for libel against Dr. Goldsmith and the Association, and damages for slander against Dr. Butters. It appeared that Dr. Sloman went to Bedford from Scotland in 1907, with the object of purchasing a practice from Dr. Clark. The negotiation did not proceed, and Dr. Sloman decided to stay in the town and build up a practice. Four years later the Association's local committee passed resolutions affirming that Dr. Sloman had violated the recognised rules of professional conduct. At the second day's hearing, Mr. Hollis Walker, K.C., for the defendants, intimated that they had agreed to a settlement, one of the terms being that the minutes of the Association referring to Dr. Sloman be expunged and that regret should be expressed that they ever appeared in the books. They thought it should go forth that Dr. Sloman was entitled to practice on a par with other medical gentlemen in Bedford and be met in consultation by medical men in the town and elsewhere without any restriction. The defendants would pay plaintiff's taxed costs and a sum to recoup him for inconvenience and any damage sustained by reason of defendants' course in 1908 and 1912. Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., for the plaintiff, said the sum to be paid in addition to costs was 500*l.* Mr. Justice Rowlatt concurred, and the record was withdrawn.

Photographic Copyright.—In the Croydon County Court on October 21, Percy Bennett, railway booking-clerk, 24 Haseldean Road, Chiswick, applied for an injunction to restrain Winton's Drug Co., 17 Market Square, Bromley, Kent, from reproducing or exposing copies of a photograph of applicant and a friend riding donkeys, copyright of which the applicant claimed to be the owner. The plaintiff said the case had been remitted from the Court of Chancery. In May 1904 he was one of a picnic-party at Box Hill. Mr. Hughes, a friend, was asked to attend and bring his camera to take a photograph. He did so, and plaintiff bought four or five copies at 6*d.* each. At that time plaintiff was engaged in the Mayor's Court, and Mr. Hughes, who resides at Sangley Road, South Norwood, in the City of London Court. Plaintiff heard no more of the matter until May 1913. He learnt that a copy of the picture was in the defendants' shop, and exposed for sale at a price of 3*s.*, which a friend bought. This exhibition was an annoyance. Correspondence ensued, and on June 10, 1913, a writ was issued on the ground that the plaintiff is the author and held the copyright. The defendants said that they only had one copy, which had been purchased by a gentleman, who said it would please his grandchildren. Mr. Hughes said he went to Box Hill and took the photographs intended for souvenirs, for which he took no money from anybody. He was asked by the defendants if he knew anything about enlargements, and he sent one copy to the defendants as a specimen. He considered it was his property, and he received 3*s.* for the photograph. It was mentioned that the defendants had paid the 3*s.* and offered to pay the costs, but the plaintiff's solicitors held out for 5*l.*, which was withdrawn, and 8*l.* costs, to which the defendants demurred. His Honour held that after the evidence the injunction must be refused, because the plaintiff had no copyright, which really belonged to Mr. Hughes.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

A BLACK-DYE PATENT.

In the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Warrington, on October 22, the case of the Actiengesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin v. Levinstein, Ltd., of the Blackley Dye-works, near Manchester, for alleged in-

fringement of a chemical patent relating to the manufacture of a dye-stuff, was mentioned. Mr. Colefax, for the plaintiffs, applied for a further and better answer to certain interrogatories, and for leave to put two further interrogatories. His Lordship, in refusing the application, said it was impossible to explain the grounds on which it was made and on which it was resisted without looking at the specification, which was for an invention consisting of the manufacture of a black colouring-matter for directly dyeing cotton, the nature of which he described. He gave leave to appeal.

"PURE BRITISH TARRAGONA WINE."

An appeal in the case of *Holmes v. Pipers, Ltd.* (*C. & D.*, 1913, 1., 529), came before Justices Ridley, Scrutton, and Bailhache in a divisional Court of the King's Bench on October 22. Mr. Hopkins, the Metropolitan Police Magistrate, dismissed a summons under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, by which it was alleged that Pipers, Ltd., sold a bottle of wine with a false trade description, the bottle having a label attached to it with the words "Fine British Tarragona Wine" printed on it.

Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., argued for the appellants, and Mr. Sankey, K.C., for the respondents. The appeal was allowed.

Mr. Justice Scrutton said that in his opinion the word British could not prevent the description from being a false one, since it assumed too great a standard of knowledge in the public who bought this article, and who might not see anything antagonistic between the words British and Tarragona.

PORT OF LONDON DUES.

In the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division, on October 17, Mr. Justice Pickford had before him two actions against the Port of London Authority.

In the first case the plaintiffs were the British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., who had paid 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* under protest, and sought to recover the money, contending that the dues were illegally demanded. The point raised was whether the Port of London Authority is entitled to charge port dues on goods brought over to this country by sea and discharged at the Port of London, there transhipped into a sailing-barge, and thence conveyed to Rochester. The plaintiffs presented the usual certificate to the Port Authority, asking for an exemption from the dues, as the goods, comprising 100 tons of linseed, were intended for transhipment to Rochester. The Port refused to accept the exemption certificate, saying that the journey to the ultimate port of destination is inside the line which extends from Colne Point to Reculvers, port dues being payable at London. The plaintiffs were compelled to pay the dues at 4*d.* per ton.

Mr. Justice Pickford now held that the charges were illegally demanded. He said that the case turned upon the construction of Section 13 of the Port of London Act, 1908, under which goods imported from beyond the seas or coastwise into the Port of London are liable to port rates, and Section 9 of the Provisional Order Act, 1910, by which goods imported for transhipment only are exempt from the rates. Under the Provisional Order goods imported for transhipment only are defined as goods imported beyond the seas or coastwise for the purpose of being conveyed by sea only to any other port, whether beyond the sea or coastwise. Under Section 13 of the Act of 1908, goods cannot be treated as having been imported or exported coastwise unless imported from or exported to a place seaward of a line drawn from Colne Point to Reculvers, and the defendants maintained that this section applied to this case, and that the goods were not conveyed "by sea only" to any other port. This argument he could not accept, and he gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

In the second case the plaintiffs were the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., and the point raised was whether oil brought to the Port of London for the purposes of transhipment can be exempt from port dues when, after being discharged at the port, it is for a time placed in tanks with other oil imported, but not for transhipment, and thence transferred into steamers for distribution at other

places outside the port like Sunderland, Grangemouth, etc. The plaintiffs imported oil in their own ocean tank-steamers, and claimed exemption where the identical tanks of oil are reshipped, and where the oil intended to be reshipped is stored with other oil imported by them, but not intended to be transferred for reshipment.

The Judge said the plaintiffs had complied with the statutory requirements of declaring the quantities required for transhipment, and, so long as that is done, it is sufficient if the quantity of oil declared for transhipment had actually been imported for transhipment. There is no necessity for identifying the actual bulk where it has been mixed with other oil not required for transhipment. His view was that the exemption applies to bulk oil, but he thought it would be better to separate the oil intended for transhipment from that intended for distribution in London. His judgment was, therefore, substantially for the plaintiffs, but he left counsel in the case (Mr. MacMoran, K.C., and Mr. Mackinnon) to draw up the precise form of the declaration.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Arthur Lyon, Capel House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.—An adjourned meeting of the creditors was held in the London Bankruptcy Court on October 15, when the Official Receiver stated that the claim of the petitioning creditor arose through debtor's selling the registered trademarks and sole rights of manufacture of a tonic wine called Celrox to a company. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re Joseph Cossick (trading as Cossick & Co.) (described as chemist and druggist, 170 Albert Road, Jarrow, Durham, but not on the current year's published register).—The first meeting of creditors herein took place at 30 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 17, when the statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 175*l.*, and a deficiency of 137*l.*. No resolution was passed, and the matter was therefore left with the Official Receiver. The creditors include: J. Grainger, London (26*l.*); J. Jones, Ltd., London (34*l.*); J. Marsh, Ltd., Leicester (18*l.*); Elliott Optical Co., London (9*l.*); and Houger, Watson & Co., Hull (9*l.*).

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

AUDEN, A. W. M., and STURM, F. P., Birch House, Leigh, physicians and surgeons.

BRAZENDALE, J., and JONES, W. H., Harrington Street, Liverpool, chemical merchants and drysalters, under the style of Brazendale, Jones & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDER.

GROUT, J., Oaklands Road, Wolverhampton, physician and surgeon.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

PERFUMERIE FRANCAISE NICOLAI, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The subscribers are M. H. Stuart, retired officer, and C. R. H. Gastrell, stockbroker. R.O., 30 Conduit Street, Regent Street, London, W.

HOGARTH & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of Hogarth & Co., East Sheen, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical appliances, etc., East Sheen. The first directors are J. Griffiths (managing director) and R. Airey.

COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of experimental, consulting, technical, and analytical chemists, metallurgists, etc. C. D. McCourt is first permanent director. R.O., 8A Allendale Road, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.

MORRIS & Co. (CHESTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of paint, colour, and varnish manufacturers, and manufacturers of

and dealers in oils of all kinds, carried on at 135 Foregate Street, Sella Street, and 25 Egerton Street, Chester, as "P. Morris & Co., Chester."

RUDOLPH HERMANN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of dealers in and agents for chemicals, oils, colours, machinery, and other merchandise, carried on at 59 Mark Lane, E.C., as "Rudolph Hermann," and to adopt an agreement with R. Hermann. R. Hermann is the sole permanent director. R.O., 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

A. WHITEHEAD (LANCASTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over (1) the business carried on at Lancaster as "A. Whitehead," and (2) the aerated and mineral water syphon business carried on at Lancaster aforesaid as "George Whitehead," and to adopt an agreement with J. McAdam and G. Whitehead. The first directors are G. Whitehead (chairman), W. C. Whitehead, R. M. Compstone, and F. Wadsworth.

MORRIS & SON (SWINTON), LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a mineral-water manufacturer carried on by E. W. Morris at Swinton, Lancs, as "Morris & Son." Purchase consideration, 4,900*l.* (1,588*l.* cash and 3,312*l.* shares), for the sale of land in Swinton Hall Road, Swinton (except mines and minerals and powers of working and getting the same), with the dwelling-house known as Moorfield House and the mineral-water works, machinery and plant thereon, subject to a yearly rent of 25*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, together with the goodwill of the vendor in the business carried on thereat. The first directors are E. W. Morris, T. O. Warburton, B. Rothwell, T. S. Kidd, and J. Mills. R.O., The Works, off Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Lancs.

Company News.

COMPANIES' REGISTER.—By notice gazetted on October 21 the following joint-stock companies have been struck off the register at Somerset House: Medical Animal Serum Institute, Ltd.; Plasmonade, Ltd.; Radial Chemical Co., Ltd.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the Holborn Restaurant, W.C., on October 22, Mr. Thomas J. Barratt (chairman and managing director) presiding. The accounts and directors' report (already given in the *C. & D.*) were unanimously adopted, and a special vote of thanks was given to the shareholders.

LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.—An opportunity for becoming preference shareholders in this company is now offered. Its authorised capital is 30,000,000*l.*, and of this 11,204,258*l.* has been issued. The offer now made is 500,000 6 per cent. cumulative "C" preference shares of 1*l.* each at 21*s.* per share. Full particulars of the origin and present position of the company are given elsewhere in this issue, the most interesting part of the prospectus to chemists being the following particulars relative to the aggregate trading of the company and its associated companies since 1907:

The sales of soap have increased year by year, and for the first nine months of 1913 were greater than for the corresponding period of 1912.

The cost of raw material (less the value of the by-product glycerin) has been high without a corresponding increase in the sale price of soap.

During the years of 1908 to 1912 the advertising expenditure was maintained partly out of profits arising in the ordinary course of trade and partly out of profits realised by the sale of investments and by damages received in actions for libel.

During the current year of 1913 the profits of the company have increased, and from estimates prepared it is fully anticipated that after payment of the Preference and Preferred Ordinary dividends there will be ample balance remaining for a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the registered office of the company, Port Sunlight, Cheshire, or from the bankers.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 92, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Ammonia Soda Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 10,000*l.* on August 28 of mortgage dated September 3, 1907, has been filed.

Amalgamated Enterprises, Ltd.—Debenture to bearer dated September 23, 1913, to secure 237*l.* 10*s.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Samuel Banner & Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 400*l.* on September 30 of debentures dated July 16, 1908, securing 10,500*l.*, has been filed.

H. D. Pochin & Co., Ltd.—Issue on September 2, 1913, of 1,000*l.* debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Raynes, Ltd.—Debenture dated August 9, 1913, to secure 500*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. Goldman, 41 Spring Hill, Birmingham; and M. Hillier, 2 Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.

BIRTHS.

McDOWELL.—At 32 Bridge End, Belfast, on October 17, the wife of Bryce McDowell, registered druggist, of a daughter.

WARNE.—At Ventnor, on October 16, the wife of H. L. Warne, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

WOOD.—At 29 Heybridge Avenue, Streatham, S.W., on October 20, the wife of Alec V. Wood (son of Mr. Vincent Wood), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHIPPERFIELD—WELLER.—At Stratton St. Mary's Church, on October 15, by the Rev. D. A. Stewart, Claud Chipperfield, son of Mr. Edward Chipperfield, sen., Lowestoft, to Elsie Anne, younger daughter of Mr. James M. Weller, chemist and druggist, Long Stratton, Norfolk.

JARVIS—WHEELER.—At Harrington Church, Cumberland, on October 20, by the Rev. A. F. Curwen, George Frederick Jarvis, pharmacist, Workington, to Florence Wheeler, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

McWALTER—CROWLEY.—At the Church of the Visitation, Fairview, Clontarf, by the Rev. P. Finlay, the Very Rev. Canon Petit, the Rev. J. Finlay, the Rev. J. F. Kelly, and the Rev. P. Ryan, J. C. McWalter, Ph.C., M.A., B.L., M.D., etc., to Ethel Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowley, Floraville, Howth Road, Clontarf.

TURNER—WARDLE.—On October 22, John Scriven Turner, chemist and druggist, 16 Bury Street, London, W.C., second son of the late Mr. C. E. Turner, Ph.C., Bury Street, Bloomsbury, W., to Flory, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Wardle, Scarboro House, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

WHYTE—MARTIN.—At Johannesburg, on September 14, W. Whyte, chemist and druggist, Roodepoort, Transvaal, to Daisy Martin, nurse, Johannesburg.

Golden Wedding.

WHITFIELD—MANN.—At Salem Chapel, York, on October 20, 1863, by the Rev. T. Morgan, John Whitfield, Ph.C., Scarborough, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. E. Y. Mann, coachbuilder, York and Scarborough.

DEATHS.

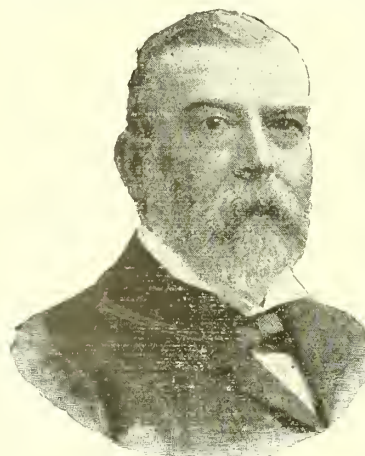
BEECH.—At St. Alban's Avenue, Stockport, on October 17, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Beech, chemist and druggist, late of 352 Monument Road, Birmingham.

DOUGLAS.—At Lockerbie, last week, Mr. John Primrose Douglas, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Douglas was in business in Lockerbie before the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and retired some years ago. He had taken an active part in municipal, magisterial, and educational affairs. He is survived by a grown-up family.

MYERS.—At 52 Hilldrop Crescent, Tufnell Park, London, N., on October 19, Mr. Thomas Frederiek Myers, aged seventy-three. Mr. Myers was private secretary to Colonel Sewell, clerk to the Spectaclemakers' Company, and was much respected by all who knew him. He was formerly on the staff of Messrs. Morgan Bros., 42 Cannon Street, E.C., and for twenty years secretary of the Yarrow Convalescent Home, Broadstairs.

PENTNEY.—At Waveney House, Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, on October 20, Sarah, the dearly loved wife of Mr. James Chapman Pentney, chemist and dentist.

WILLOWS.—At Hassocks, Sussex, on October 20, Mr. Jesse Willows, chemist and druggist, formerly of Messrs.



MR. JESSE WILLOWS.

Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., aged seventy-nine. Mr. Willows was a Lincolnshire man, and served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade in Hull. He came to London as an assistant to the late Mr. Stephen Darby, Leadenhall Street (with whom he kept up a friendship until Mr. Darby's death), then went to Messrs. Herrings & Co., Aldersgate Street, and was dry-counter man for them until he took his brother John's place as

manager of Burgess, Willows & Co., wholesale druggists, 101 High Holborn, W.C. In due course he became a partner in place of his brother, and continued in the business during its various developments, including the amalgamations with Mr. H. Ayscough Thompson, in 1898, and with Herrings & Co., in 1899. The latter was to Mr. Willows exceptionally momentous in view of the circumstance that he was once dry-counter man and now became its business head. He continued in that capacity until 1904, when he retired on the occasion of the business being formed into a company. In the early days of his connection with the Holborn business, Mr. Willows took an occasional journey, calling upon the best customers, and he was much respected by them. He was a competent pharmacist, as anyone who was with Stephen Darby was bound to be, and a fine man of business, with the courage of his opinions, so that when he arrived at a decision on a matter of policy he was not slow to give effect to it. He was well liked both in business and social life. On his retirement he left Potter's Bar to reside in Hassocks. Mr. Willows was twice married, and is survived by Mrs. Willows and two children—a daughter by the first marriage, and a son (who is a minor) by the second.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. THOMAS MILLS, "Melrose," Wellington, lately in business in Wellington as a chemist and druggist, who died on September 4, left estate of the gross value of 13,472*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

MR. HENRY SLATOR, chemist and druggist, 103 Larkhall Lane, Clapham, London, S.W., who died on July 27, aged seventy-six, left estate sworn at 1,158*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, of which 988*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* is net personality.

MR. WILLIAM WARBURTON, chemist and druggist, 3 Derby Street, Ramsbottom, in business there as a chemist and druggist for about thirty-five years, who died on September 20, intestate, aged fifty-eight, left estate valued at 1,029*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personality 726*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

PROFESSOR HUGH MARSHALL, D.Sc., 12 Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh, who died on September 5, aged forty-five, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 3,403*l.*, of which 2,913*l.* is in Scotland. Probate has been granted to his mother, Mrs. Catherine Monfries Marshall.

MR. GEORGE ALFRED HOLMES, Beverley, Yorks, and of Messrs. George Holmes & Co., oil and cake merchants and brokers, High Street, Kingston-on-Hull, who died on August 5, aged fifty-eight, left estate of the gross value of 55,577*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, of which 52,457*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* is net personality.

COLONEL WILLIAM WALKER, V.D., "Brooklands," Farback Road, Huyton, Liverpool, a partner in Messrs. W. & F. Walker, oil merchants and disinfectant manufacturers, who died on September 14, aged seventy-one, left property provisionally valued for probate at "100*l.*", as far as at present can be ascertained."

DR. JULIUS LEWKOWITSCH, Ph.D., 71 Priory Road, Kilburn, London, N.W., who died at Chamonix on September 14, left estate valued at 21,410*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personality sworn at 16,133*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Probate of his will, made on a sheet of rough paper and written in indelible pencil, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Katharine Julia Lewkowitsch, to whom he left all his property, subject to an annuity of 100*l.* to his sister Amelia.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. J. M. PARKER, chemist and druggist, Market Deeping, has sold his business to Mr. A. R. Mulligan.

MR. J. R. BURTON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. E. T. Dukes, chemist, Ashwell, Herts.

MR. J. A. J. TOTTEN, chemist and druggist, of Worcester Park, Surrey, has disposed of his business at Raynes Park, S.W., to Mr. W. W. Talbot, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 60, 62 and 64 Artillery Lane, London, E., have purchased the stock and goodwill of the business lately carried on by Mr. George Gaines, of Covent Garden and Battersea.

The extensive alterations at the pharmacy of Mr. W. Rimmington, chemist and druggist, at the corner of Otley Road and Commercial Street, Shipley, are now complete, and the shop is one of the most up to date in the district.

MR. GEO. H. WARBURTON, who has been chief assistant chemist to the late Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch for the last ten years, and who has been actively and intimately associated with Dr. Lewkowitsch in all work carried out in his laboratory during the last seventeen years, has arranged with the widow of Dr. Lewkowitsch to carry on the practice, under the name of the Lewkowitsch Laboratory, 71 Priory Road, London, N.W.

POISONING FATALITIES.

Six deaths consequent upon taking poison have been chronicled during the past week.

Chloroform taken in accidental overdose to induce sleep killed Dr. John Dobie (46), Browning Road, East Ham, London, E.

Laudanum was the poison which was responsible for the self-inflicted death of Matilda Harriett Brewster, Bury St. Edmunds. The drug was obtained at the local branch of Boots for fomentation purposes, deceased having previously obtained it by prescription for such use.

Potassium Cyanide caused the suicidal death of Dr. Alexander Phillips (49), Inverness Terrace, London, W.

Veronal.—A Chester jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" at an inquest held on the body of John Milner Doughty (54), clerk in the mineral-water department of Messrs. Davies & Shephard, chemists, of Bridge Street Row, Chester. Mr. Shephard stated that veronal had not been supplied by his firm.—This hypnotic was also used at Leeds for suicidal purposes by Richard Wm. Parker (39), commercial traveller.—The death at Whitby of Alexander Russell Roberts (35), ship's officer, was due to veronal and laudanum taken intentionally.

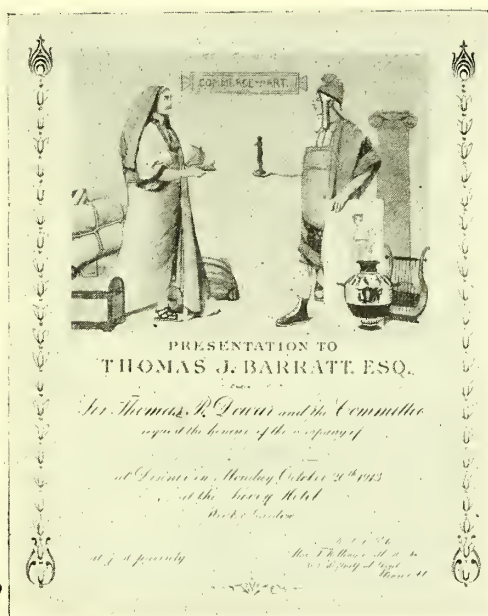
MOLLY, the black and white Newfoundland dog belonging to Mrs. G. F. Forster, Dover, has, at the Crystal Palace this week, won first prize in the Limit Class for black and white Newfoundlands, second prize in the open class, and a silver medal presented by the Newfoundland Club.

FIRE.—Reports have been current in London drug circles that a serious fire had occurred on the premises of Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s premises at Leipzig on Saturday and Sunday last. We understand from the London office that the fire was confined to the two upper floors of the main distillation building, but that the stills remain intact, and that business, after a slight delay, has been resumed as usual.

A Pears Majority.

Dinner and Presentations to Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, D.L., J.P.

THE shareholders and directors of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., appreciate the fact that to the genius of Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, their chief, is due the remarkable financial success of the Company. As marks of their appreciation he was entertained to dinner on Monday evening, October 20, Sir Thomas R. Dewar, vice-chairman of the Company, presiding over a distinguished company, most of whom had left their invitation-card at home, as it is a work of art by Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I., measuring 14 in. by 12 in. We print a reduced



fac-simile of it, and when the diners sat down to dinner in the Winter Garden of the Savoy Hotel they found that the menu-card bore the same emblem, "Commerce and Art." The chairmen of the spur tables were Mr. E. H. Byas (who has been associated with Mr. Barratt in the directorship of the company since its formation) and Mr. Alex. T. Hollingsworth (who acted as the hon. secretary of the Dinner Committee). Mr. Barratt sat on the right of Sir Thomas Dewar, and beside him were Sir Edward F. Coates, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart., Mr. H. W. Birks, Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. George R. Sims. On his left were Sir William Ingram, Bart., Sir George Riddell, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., Sir James D. Linton, Mr. H. W. Massingham, Mr. Alfred F. Bird, M.P., and Mr. Thomas F. Barratt. Among others in the company were Sir Charles Allen, Mr. Carmichael Thomas, Mr. A. W. Gamage, Mr. Robert Pears, Mr. Charles Green, Mr. Kenneth F. Barratt, and Mr. Herbert C. Barratt.

At the end of the dinner, and before the toast of "The King" was proposed, the portrait of Mr. Barratt by Mr. Solomon was unveiled. This was exhibited at the Royal Academy last summer, and a photograph of it was reproduced in the *C. & D.*, May 24, index folio 782. After the King's health was drunk, Sir Thomas Dewar proposed "The health of Thomas J. Barratt, Esq.," in an epigrammatic and witty speech. The portrait by one of the greatest Academicians had, he said, been subscribed for by the shareholders for presentation to Mr. Barratt, who has made Pears' soap known throughout the confines of geography. Sir Thomas briefly sketched the history of the house of Pears without going back to Runnymede, and said that

when Mr. Barratt joined the business forty-eight years ago the sales of Pears' soap per annum did not amount to so much as two weeks' advertising now. W. E. Gladstone remarked on one occasion that the only place where money is made is at the Mint; but Mr. Barratt gave the lie to that by proving that advertising does it as well. He has made advertising a science, and has grown venerable in the process, so that his appearance is very ecclesiastical; but, Sir Thomas added, Mr. Barratt had never aspired to be a Father of the Church, although he has become the father of advertising. He is a man of many parts, one of this country's best patrons of art, a noted Nelsonian, an astronomer of no mean powers, with his own private observatory at Bellmore, from which he sometimes endeavours to "spot" the vacant spaces in the canals of Mars, spies the rings of Jupiter, and thinks of these planets as new worlds to conquer and wash. With rod and reel he also excels. Sir Thomas concluded by asking Mr. Barratt's acceptance of the portrait, saying: "Along with this beautiful picture goes the recognition of our admiration for Mr. Barratt's outstanding personality—at all times healthy, natural, generous, and perfect candour, a man who is never parochial, always universal, a prince of commerce, the king of good fellows. May the sun of happiness and prosperity continue to shine upon him and his!"

Mr. Byas, as the senior director, then advanced to the top of the table, along with Mr. Hollingsworth, who carried a polished oak case. This was opened, to reveal an 18-carat gold cup, which is a replica of one of the Charles II. period. Mr. Byas asked Mr. Barratt to accept this from his co-directors as a memento of this occasion. "We have had," said Mr. Byas, "twenty-one years of great prosperity, and I congratulate you, my friend, on the great part that you have taken in this."

Mr. Barratt's health was then drunk.

HOW ADVERTISING HELPED TO MAKE A BUSINESS.

Mr. Barratt was heartily received when he rose to reply. In the course of a most interesting and reminiscent speech he stated that the Company has about 2,000 shareholders. The property that was bought in 1892 for 725,000*l.* is to-day worth 318,000*l.* more. Speaking of the antiquity of the business, he said that it went as far back as the Garden of Eden—Eve was tempted by Pears. After the laughter, Mr. Barratt said that when he joined the business forty-eight years ago the capital was 7,000*l.*, and to-day it is worth 1,045,000*l.* Some years before the Company was formed he had been offered a million pounds for it. When it actually became a company in 1892 he promised to stop for five years as chairman and director; but here he is still, and he has no thought of ceasing to work. When he joined the business he got a sample-case and travelled round the country. He even went to Russia, where he did not make his expenses; to Australia, where he established a depôt, that has been going on ever since; to Canada and to the United States, but his first visit to the last place was like the Russian one. He recalled the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, which, he said, was a good show. As there was a tendency for the exhibitors as well as Americans generally to show things a hundred years old in contrast with 1876, Mr. Barratt thought he would do something in the same way. One American house showed an English carpet that had been imported in 1776 and used till threadbare, and in contrast with it a new American carpet. Mr. Barratt thought he would go one better than that, and as he happened to have a cake of Pears' soap which was fifty years old, he put it in a glass case and a card along with it on which was printed:

"This piece of soap is half as old as the American Constitution, and twice as good."

He also recalled the circumstance which led up to the foundation of the Republic, by having printed this contrast:

1776. Import-duty on tea, 6*c.* per lb.

1876. Import-duty on Pears' soap, 20*c.* per lb., or 20 per cent. *ad val.*

This caused such consternation among patriotic American citizens that the British Commission had to interfere, and all the Pears' placards had to come down. Mr. Barratt confessed that his antipathy to duties is equalled by his advertising zeal. During the time he has been in the business he has spent about three millions on advertising. Andrew Pears, the barber of 100 years ago, used two pigs for advertising, one blue and the other red, and they caused a sensation when they went along the street. "That is an idea that you, Sir Thomas," he said, turning to Sir Thomas Lipton, "might take advantage of." Mr. Barratt then told about some of his advertising schemes, mentioning how he used Sir Erasmus Wilson's name, not only benefiting Pears' soap, but Sir Erasmus Wilson's practice. The difficulties with artists were great. Stacey Marks was the first to do a picture for Pears. Mr. Barratt could not get Du Maurier to do anything for him although he was a tenant of his. Millais' "Bubbles" was one of the greatest hits, and the man who made the statuette "You Dirty Boy" was so poor that Mr. Barratt had to give him money to come to Paris in order to negotiate the sale. It was in Paris that Mr. Barratt got the idea—or rather the baby—of "He won't be happy till he gets it." He put the baby in a bath and first called it "The Night of the Bath," which he confessed to be feeble, but then came the well-known "He won't be happy till he gets it." How "Good morning! have you used Pears' Soap?" was created, and how Mr. Barratt bought 1,000*l.* worth of French pennies and had "Pears" stamped upon them, selling them to bus conductors at fourteen for a shilling, thus putting a quarter of a million into circulation, were each told. The last was one of the finest advertisements Pears' Soap ever had. A question was put about it in the House of Commons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed that the Pears pennies were quite legal. Then Mr. Barratt was consulted, and a short Act was passed to make the circulation of French pennies in this country illegal. The finest opportunity for advertisement that Mr. Barratt ever had, and the only one so far that he has missed, was on the introduction of Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. Mr. Barratt had managed to get in to the floor of the House of Commons, and was standing amongst the members quite ignorant of his offence

and of its enormity, when an M.P. said to him "Hulloa, Barratt! what are you doing here? If they spot you they will put you in the Clock Tower." Whereupon he went up to the gallery, where Mr. T. P. O'Connor got him a seat. "Imagine, if I had waited a few minutes," said Mr. Barratt, "what a fine thing it would have been for Pears' soap," and the company laughed at his doleful tone. Mr. Barratt summed up his experience with a word of advice to manufacturers in regard to advertising. "If," he said, "you have a good article, and faith in it, do not hesitate to advertise; put all you've got into it; but make your advertising distinctive. Don't copy anybody else's or you will advertise them. It is commonly asserted that advertising advances the cost of goods. I deny this emphatically. My experience is the opposite; advertising gives you such an increased turnover that the cost of the goods is reduced by improvements in production. When I went into Pears' business the annual advertising expenditure was 80*l.*; and as I have told you we have spent about three millions on advertising since, but the goods are 40 per cent. cheaper to the public to-day than they were then." Finally, Mr. Barratt thanked the shareholders for their recognition, Mr. Solomon for the pains that he had taken to paint his portrait, Sir Thomas Dewar for his service on this occasion, and Mr. Byas and his co-directors for the gold cup.

OTHER TOASTS.

In reply to the toast of "The Press," proposed by Sir Robert W. Perks, a characteristic speech was made by Mr. George R. Sims, in the course of which he remarked that Mr. Barratt is the "Supersoapman of a world which washes itself to-day as it never washed itself before; withal he is a large-hearted, open-handed, and generous man, in spite of his *hoarding* capacities." Mr. Mostyn T. Piggott also replied. Mr. T. P. O'Connor proposed "Art," he having many reminiscences of his association with Mr. Barratt to tell. Mr. Solomon and Sir James D. Linton acknowledged the toast, the latter stating that he has been associated with Mr. Barratt since 1870. The health of "The Chairman" was then proposed by Sir Edward Coates and acknowledged by Sir Thomas Dewar, whose remarks in reply were made up of fresh-coined epigrams.



Mr. Barratt is indicated by the white cross at the back of the photograph. Sir Thomas Dewar is standing at his left, and behind them is the portrait. Mr. Byas is seen at the left-hand bottom corner with his hand on a walking-stick.

TRADE NOTES.

VAN ESSEN & Co., LTD., is now the style of Messrs. Van Essen, James & Co., wholesale manufacturing chemists and perfumers, 100 Bermondsey Street, London, S.E.

SEMREH BOTTLE-CAPS.—The Viscose Development Co., Ltd., Pembroke Road, Bromley, announce that prompt delivery of the "Semreh" self-fixing bottle-caps can now be made.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the protected list during October are as follows: Asbrona, Bromalz, Dralle's additional goods, Londovus, Mentholum, Oatine preparations (restored), Sand's Medicine Co.'s preparations (restored). The removals are: Kirby's glycerin jubes, Klenz-Dent, Lactoline Co.'s preparations.

CORRUGATED PAPER PACKINGS.—Messrs. Geo. C. Brightling & Co., Ltd., 63 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., supply corrugated paper packings of every description. The point of their advertisement in this issue is that these products are British throughout, and the company back the quality against the manufactures of any other country.

SANGERS' SERVICE.—Mr. Thomas H. Carr, of Messrs. Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., will in future be their representative for Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne, Bexhill, and Seaford. He will reside at 7 Ashurst Road, Seaford. Mr. H. C. Laws will in future represent the firm on the remainder of the South Coast, and Mr. Palmer (from the showroom) will take over Mr. Laws's ground.

SEMPROLIN.—Messrs. William Browning & Co., manufacturing chemists, 4 Lambeth Palace Road, London, S.W., supply Semprolin—a petroleum emulsion—in nine combinations as well as in the form of a chocolate-flavoured cream, and as the Semprolin brand of petroleum. These preparations have the price protected under the P.A.T.A. scheme, and are being prescribed by medical men.

"TWO-LOOP GUARD."—We have received from Mr. John Baird, manufacturing optician, Herald Optical Works, 68 and 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, a sample rolled-gold astigmatic frame fitted with new patent two-loop guards or placquets. The loops are ovoid in shape and lined with celluloid. They are mounted in such a manner that adjustment to the contour of the nose is easy, and the frame is quite comfortable to wear.

EAUZATE.—The Compagnie Juvenileau, 97 Cannon Street, London, E.C., are introducing to the British market an external cure for rheumatism under the name Eauzate. The remedy has been in use for some time in France and Belgium, and is now being advertised in the newspapers of this country. It sells at 2s. 9d., and the price is protected under the Proprietary Articles Trade Association scheme.

PEEK-A-BOO NURSERY SHAMPOO.—Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C., have hit on the bright idea of preparing a shampoo-powder especially for use in the nursery. It bears the name "Peek-a-Boo" Nursery Shampoo, and is packed in an appropriately bright manner. It is non-poisonous, pleasantly perfumed, and calculated to keep the hair free from impurity.

ITALIAN PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. H. Roberts & Co., English chemists, Florence, Rome, and Naples, publish a catalogue of 160 pages of the firm's specialities and of proprietary medicines in general. The first part of the list is illustrated with reproductions in gold and colour of Roberts & Co.'s special preparations, these including perfumery, as well as medicaments. A section is devoted to druggists' sundries.

PELTOT CACHETS.—Mr. Cicero S. Clark, 12 Richmond Road, Westbourne Grove, London, W., the sole agent for Peltot cachets, calls our attention to the fact that a chemist's name can be embossed on the cachets at a small extra charge. This method of embossing is by many preferred to the usual way of printing the name in coloured inks, as it is less prominent. For proprietary cachets the name of the article can be used if preferred.

CLARK'S SYPHON STOVES.—These stoves, which have been in use for many years, depend upon radiant heat for warming purposes. The stoves are very useful in chemists' shops from the fact that no outlet is required; all that is necessary is a gas supply, and this can be carried to the stove by means of a rubber tube. Booklets explaining the advantages of the various patterns are obtainable from Clark's Syphon Stove Co., Ltd., 132 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

LECITHIN.—E. Merck, Darmstadt, has reprinted the section of the 1912 Annual Report which deals with lecithin. This is an exceptionally interesting monograph on the subject, in the course of which its chemistry, physiological action, and therapeutics are epitomised. The statements are accompanied by a full bibliography. We understand that the firm make a speciality of the production of lecithin, a fact which adds interest to the purity tests that are given in the monograph.

OVOLEO.—The Ovoleo Drug Co., manufacturing chemists, Fairfield Road, Bow, London, E., advertise in this offer the names of some of their exclusive agents in the drug-trade. The company is prepared to appoint more agents. We are informed that in connection with the advertising to the general public captive balloons and airships are being utilised. In special districts airships are to be liberated and a reward offered for their return to the nearest agent.

SYNTHETIC ROSE.—A very nice specimen of synthetic otto of rose reaches us from Messrs. Felice Bonaventura & Co., Chesterfield House, 98 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. The odour exactly resembles fine otto of rose, and we are assured that it has similar lasting properties. It is adapted for use in high-class perfumery and toilet preparations in place of the natural product. A sample ounce will be sent post free for 7s. We are informed, also, that the price will not be subject to variations like the natural otto, a point which will appeal to manufacturers when working out the cost of specialities.

HERB-CULTIVATION.—Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., 7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., have published separately the history of

their house which was distributed as an inset to foreign and colonial subscribers in the Summer Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The cover is illustrated herewith. The booklet is beautifully printed, and contains a good many illustrations—excellent reproductions of photographs. In addition to the historical portion, the most interesting particulars are given regarding the growing of medicinal plants, oil-pressing, and drug-grinding. Those who have not seen this booklet should write for a copy; it interests not only commercial chemists, but those engaged in teaching pharmacy and materia medica.

"PERFUMERY RECORD."—Mr. John C. Umney, in an editorial article in the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" for October, states that experiments confirm Simmons's conclusion (*C. & D.*, July 26, index folio 190) that the formylation process does not give theoretical results with mixtures of geraniol and citronellol. However,

The History of "Allen's English"



EIGHTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

the figures obtained show that the citronellol content is a useful factor closely following the nose in judging the value of a particular oil. Critical examination of the odours of ottos with a low citronellol content established the addition of geranium oil. Mr. Umney adds that sophistication appears to get one step ahead of the analyst every time, and presumes that citronellol for sophistication purposes will be available in the same quantities as geraniol in the past. Mr. E. J. Parry also comments strongly in the same issue on the conviction in the recent juniper-oil case at Pocklington (*C. & D.*, October 4, index folio 522). He states that the oil, although altered by age, was still juniper oil, and cites Section 21 of the amending Act of 1899 to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, to prove his contention that the Magistrates had no option to refuse to send on demand the third portion of the sample to the Government analysts. There is also an informative article on Anatolian otto, some 300 or 400 kilos. of which are produced annually in the valley of Lake Burdur, Asia Minor. This was formerly taken by Bulgarian agents, but it is to be sent direct to the consuming market this year.

RATS IN AUSTRIA.—At the invitation of landowners and wine-growers an extensive campaign has recently been carried out against a plague of field-rats which were



SATURATING CRUSHED OATS WITH DANYSZ VIRUS.

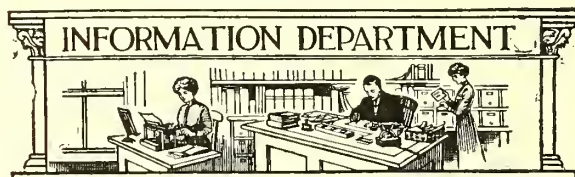
found to be doing considerable damage to the harvest and vineyards at Kaltern, near Bozen, in the Austrian Tyrol. The virus used in the operations was that of Dr. Danyasz, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Crushed oats were impregnated with virus in liquid form, and the prepared



LAYING THE BAIT AT THE EDGE OF A VINEYARD.

bait applied over the whole of the infested area in the manner illustrated in the photographs which we reproduce. The operations have proved successful, Danyasz Virus, Ltd., 52 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., inform us.

COX'S SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, have issued a new illustrated price-list of packed pharmaceuticals, in which they have specialised within the last few years. The introduction notes that the company's predecessor was the discoverer of pearl-coating for pills, and traces the evolution of the business from pill specialists to tablet makers and manufacturers of packed goods with which to enable retail chemists to meet the competition of multiple shops. The list next gives reproductions of many of the showcards which have been found helpful in selling these special preparations. Then follow particulars of each pharmaceutical and illustrations of the packages, cartons, and counter cases, so that pictorially one may obtain full information regarding the various articles. The list contains twenty-four pages, and is well printed, the cover being most artistically embossed. Any chemist in business who has not received the list can obtain one on application.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines)

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 253/46. "Cuticine": supply.
- 244/200. "Vikelin": makers.
- 251/30. "Histamine": supply.
- 244/20. "Apicuro": suppliers.
- 251/331. "Clearine": suppliers.
- 251/330. "Sura": makers or agents.
- 247/66. Efford's tonic tea: suppliers.
- 247/52. Holbein's patent truss: supply.
- 251/33. "Iolanthe" hair-curling powder.
- 247/65. Booth's corn-eradicator: supply.
- 247/72. "Royal" skin-food: proprietors.
- 252/720. Frazer's catarrh tablets: supply.
- 253/41. Dick's veterinary dressing: supply.
- 252/72. "Esfon": makers' present address.
- 252/721. Kreuger's fluid magnesia: supply.
- 251/33. "Argile Rudumique": who supplies?
- 247/53. "Antrozone Exterminine": suppliers.
- 251/332. "Savon Royal Thridacea": makers.
- 244/62. "Menthadonna" corn-plasters: supply.
- 249/38. Turner's "Liver Life" tablets: supply.
- 244/15. Barnett's artificial plate brushes: supply.
- 245/35. "Perfect Gem" copper hot-water bottle.
- 250/61. "Dudgeon's Balsam": makers or suppliers.
- 244/69 and 253/42. "Enzytol" (a cancer-cure): makers.
- 250/32. "Salugen" or "Solugen" (for the throat): supply.
- 243/55. Syphon baskets (collapsible) in galvanised metal: makers.
- 247/54. "Martaban" cough-lozenges (Kocerous & Pandous formula).
- 244/10 and 249/36. "Luetin" (Noguchi's test for syphilis): suppliers.
- 244/42. Suppliers of photographic plates to retail at 1/4 plate 1s. and 1/2 plate 2s. 3d.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Amer-au-Soufre, 247/4 | Bradfield's Wee Wee Pills, 226/22 |
| Antiseptic handkerchiefs, 234/39 | Cork soap dishes (oval), 231/8 |
| Asthmodyne, 245/3 | Creosol, 239/32 |
| "Autotherm" flasks, 244/47 | "Curamanus" manicure soap, 222/47 |
| Avarin, 239/320 | Cystopurin, 238/35 |
| Bomson's digestive tea, 239/31 | "Daisy" fly-killer, 247/52 |
| Borax, powdered (3 to 5 cwt. lots), 249/191 | |

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The Delay in Settling

chemists' accounts under the Insurance Act is, of course, annoying, and has in some cases been unreasonably long, but it is hardly fair to contrast it with the promptitude with which the doctors' accounts have been settled. The latter are quite simple, and require virtually no checking, whereas ours involve not only complicated reckonings but disputable points. Questions which neither we nor the Committees foresaw have hitherto kept cropping up, but this will not continue for ever; in course of time disputable points will disappear, and the whole process of checking be much simplified. Meanwhile we must possess our souls in patience, an attitude to which we are somewhat sadly accustomed, but which is the only possible one. It is certainly desirable that we should unite to make our voice effectually heard before the year is out, though probably we shall content ourselves as usual with talking of unity, but anything savouring of hostility to the Act would be absurd. With many of us the question is, as your correspondent, "M. P. S. B'ham," says, one of bread and cheese, and we don't quarrel with our bread and cheese, however weary of it.

The Methods of the Tooth-extractor,

so amusingly depicted by your cartoonist, being out of the question, what ought we to do? I suggest that a moderately-worded statement of our grievances, fortified by references to proved facts, and signed by the representatives of every Chemists' Association or Insurance Committee in the kingdom, would be a useful first step. In the absence of any other generally representative body, the Joint Pharmaceutical Standing Committee or Insurance might draw up such a statement. No elaborate scheme of unification would be required for this, and much as such unification is to be desired on general grounds, it is a mistake to wait for it before moving collectively in a matter so urgent. A single statement universally signed would have more force than a number of independent letters from Associations whose views on some minor points might differ. We should be speaking with one voice, which the Government could not afford to ignore.

Mr. Grier's Proposals

as to the best way in which to conduct an examination for assistants, should that ever be decided upon, are well worth careful study. Mr. Grier recognises the difficulties, as everyone else does who has tried to think out a scheme, and he has devised a plan by which most of these may be overcome. Very likely the plan is not perfect—we need never expect to get a perfect plan—but it will at least serve as the basis of a rational discussion of the question. What strikes me at the first glance is the probability that the process of decentralisation advocated by Mr. Grier will not be palatable to the inner circle at Bloomsbury Square, and we may be sure that anything that does not meet with approval there will get short shrift. The recognition of Board of Education certificates has frequently been advocated, but unless Mr. Grier is prepared to recommend that a substantial cheque be sent up with every batch of certificates he will find little encouragement at the Square.

The Norwegian Pharmacopœia

does not strike me as being a particularly up-to-date publication. The parallel columns which you publish giving a few of the figures seem to indicate that there may be a good deal of confusion should a Norwegian prescription find its way to this country. The very first item mentioned, *Acidum aceticum dilutum*, is just about six times stronger than the B.P.

preparation of the corresponding title, while *Acidum phosphoricum* goes to the opposite extreme, being actually weaker than the *Acid. phosph. dil.* of the B.P. It may be that the strengths have been varied in order to have a uniform series of doses, which might be a very good thing. In this connection I observe that Sir Lauder Brunton is calling for a uniform system of dosage—that is, I suppose, all tinctures being so proportioned that their doses will be the same. With all respect for the worthy medical baronet, I fear we are not likely to go much further in that direction than the B.P. goes at present.

Medicated Wines

have always been a favourite point of attack with extreme advocates of what is falsely called temperance, with whom it is usual to represent them as often the first step in that *descensus Avernii* which ends in dipsomania. Against extremists no arguments and no facts will avail, though they themselves, with a touching faith in our greater accessibility to argument, use both against us who distinguish between the use and the abuse of alcohol and try to uphold the true temperance. This note, therefore, is not for extremists, but for those pharmacists holding wine licences who may possibly be perturbed by such utterances as that of the Council of the United Kingdom Alliance reported by you last week. My own experience convinces me that medicated wines do not to any appreciable extent conduce to intemperance, and that in this country to-day wine in general contributes very little to that abuse of alcohol which we all deplore.

Sir Thomas Overbury

has no particular interest for pharmacists except in the manner of his death, concerning which Mr. Whibley has nothing new to say in his recent essay on the subject. Probably the mystery surrounding the case will never be fully cleared up. It is a matter of common knowledge that Overbury was the victim of a plot set on foot by the infamous Countess of Somerset and her husband, King James's favourite, Carr, and that he died of poison administered to him while a prisoner in the Tower. Lady Somerset at her trial confessed to the crime, and her husband, though denying his complicity, was convicted along with her. Their sentence was commuted by James, and ultimately they were pardoned, but four of their alleged instruments and accomplices were hanged for the murder. Against two of these, says Gardiner, the crime was never proved, nor was the case against Somerset entirely convincing. One of the mysteries connected with it is the fact that although Sir Theodore Mayerne and two other

Eminent Physicians

were in attendance on Overbury none of them seems to have suspected poison, clearly as arsenic was indicated by the symptoms. It was proved at the trial that this drug had been used repeatedly, but it was a clyster containing corrosive sublimate administered by an apprentice of Lobel, Mayerne's own apothecary, that actually caused death; this, too, without arousing suspicion, or at least without inquiry. Two years afterwards the apprentice's confession brought the fact to light, but in the trials which followed neither Mayerne nor Lobel was called, and the business of the clyster was less pressed than the previous attempts with arsenic and other poisons. This fact has not unnaturally led to injurious reflections against both physician and apothecary. Amos, the great authority for the facts of the case, broadly hints that the King himself, whose favourite physician Mayerne was, knew more about the case than he wished others to know, and though Mayerne was above suspicion, Lobel is said to have shown signs of guilt. He was not the famous botanist to King James, but may have been of the same family, being, like him, a foreigner.



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VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. (6th Edition.) 4/-, by Post 4/4.

THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3.
ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE. 3/6, by Post 3/9.
DISEASES AND REMEDIES. (4th Edition.) 3/-, by Post 3/3.
PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
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MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
OPENING A PHARMACY. (3rd Edition.) 2/6, by Post 2/9.
THE CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS. 2/6, by Post 2/8.

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Editorial Articles.

Insurance Dispensing.

II.—Renewals for 1914.

It looks as if those interested in dispensing under the National Insurance Act are marking time, so far as the contemplated changes in administration and in the tariff are concerned. Some feeling of uncertainty exists in a few quarters regarding the renewal of the contracts that cover dispensing and the supply of drugs and appliances during 1914. Uncertainty also exists in regard to the payments which chemists will receive in respect to their accounts when these are rendered for the last quarter. Then only can the Pharmaceutical Committees be called in by the Insurance Committees to exercise their power of "reducing or disallowing any item of any account submitted to them." Reports in regard to the demands that have been made upon the Drug Fund are unequal. In the main the Drug Fund will suffice to pay chemists' accounts; in a few places it will not, but when the conditions in these places are critically examined, it is found that the shortage is not due to any inherent fault of the provisions but to exceptional circumstances and exceptional individuals. Thus in Manchester medical practitioners declined to accept *per capita* payment, which is the condition general throughout Great Britain. Instead they preferred to be paid by the visit, and in practice it sometimes occurs that visits are justified chiefly by the prescriptions which the patients get as a mark of the doctors' attention. Accordingly there is a multiplication of prescriptions and exceptional demands upon the Drug Fund, with some other results which were not altogether unforeseen. It is noticeable that in cases where the experiences of dispensing do not conform exactly with expectations, there is a tendency to adapt the practice to these expectations rather than to the terms of the contract, which include the following as one of the conditions of supply:

"The contractor shall, with reasonable promptness, supply to any person presenting an order for drugs or appliances in a form provided by the Committee for the purpose, and signed by any practitioner on the panel or his deputy, such drugs (other than the excepted drugs) or appliances as are so ordered, and shall so far as practicable keep in stock for that purpose the drugs (other than the excepted drugs) and medical and surgical appliances mentioned or referred to in the Schedule hereto."

We have no reason to think that there has not been general adherence to the terms of the contract; but the manner in which many chemists have had their accounts marked down, and the recommendations which have been made by an Insurance Committee here and there in respect to drugs prescribed by the practitioners, have

helped to spread the view that the chemist can do what he likes with a prescription when a rather expensive article is prescribed. Indeed, one official checker in the provinces suggests that when, say, liq. bismuthi co. c. pepsin. (Jones) is prescribed, he would only allow for the price of an equivalent B.P.C. preparation, and he advises chemists to dispense accordingly. Such conduct is *ultra vires*, besides being an infringement of the well-established and world-wide rule of confidence between the prescriber and the dispenser that the pharmacist shall carry out the physician's instructions faithfully. Anything which gives even the suspicion of violating that principle should be nipped in the bud. Uncertainty also exists in regard to the future Pharmaceutical Committees, their payment, their powers, and the manner in which they will be linked up. The Insurance Commissioners have not at the time of writing issued the new regulations which came before the Advisory Committee two weeks ago. This has created perturbation in certain quarters. There is no reason for alarm; Section 33 of the 1913 Act gives something to persons, firms, and corporate bodies which they had not before, and no matter how the regulations are framed, nor to what extent the advice of pharmaceutical representatives is not accepted, what the Act gives cannot be taken away nor added to. Nor is there any occasion for supposing that the Pharmaceutical Standing Committees on Insurance are to be discontinued; they will simply be made representative of the new Pharmaceutical Committees, and will continue their labours, with the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society's representatives substantially as hitherto. Apart from some question of finance, which is not ripe for discussion, that we understand is the position which those in authority adhere to and approve. Other matters besides those mentioned cloud the main issue and make some people doleful. We hope that panel chemists generally will, in considering and deciding upon the future, keep hold of the fact that they have the Insurance dispensing, and that this is a business asset which is as important even in Scotland (where it is a continuation of established business) as Esau's birth-right was to him. The distinguished Judge who has this week resigned his office as Lord Chief Justice (in which capacity he made several important rulings in connection with pharmacy) is a man who has set a conspicuous example to all mankind in regard to the importance of keeping to the main point, and not being led astray by side issues. When practising at the Bar, he was leading counsel for the plaintiffs in the Lanoline patent action, and Mr. Fletcher Moulton (now Lord Moulton) was his second. Law and science had got the main point of the case enmeshed with a fearful tangle of side issues that expert witnesses and counsel on both sides had drawn round it. When it came to the summing-up Sir Richard Webster rose, and had not spoken many minutes when he was prompted by his second, but in a whispering rejoinder he said, "No, no; we will stick to the one thing, the main point." This he drove home in such a way as to clear the minds of those who had been confused, and he left them feeling that the only way out was judgment for his clients. And it was so. That is a good example for chemists to follow now. They will need to keep cool. The daily newspapers of the scarey type are saying things about chemists being dissatisfied; this may spread. It will do chemists no good, but some harm; for if it tempts any chemists to refrain from renewing their contracts, they may learn too late that the business they have refused has gone elsewhere. "What we have we'll hold" is a good maxim.

Brewing Packets.

IN some parts of England the desire is increasing among working men and their wives to brew their own beer, and as a consequence requests are made of local chemists to supply 4½d. packets of malt and hops for the purpose of brewing "stout." The directions stated on the packet instruct the home brewer how to produce his "wort," hop it, sweeten it by adding sugar, and ferment it with brewer's yeast. Few chemists are aware that this brewing at home is illegal unless a proper Excise "private brewer's" licence is taken out, although no liability attaches to the vendor for the sale of such brewing material. That the Excise deem it by no means an unimportant matter is seen in the penalty imposed for unlicensed brewing—viz., 500*l.* and forfeiture of all worts, beer, vessels, utensils and materials for brewing. As many chemists are under the misapprehension that the licence only refers to brewers who brew for sale and not for private consumption, it is advisable to state the law on the subject in the event of any questions being asked by their customers. Putting on one side the ordinary brewer who makes and sells his beer, let attention be centred in the brewer *not* for sale. In the first case by fermentation of the malt wort he produces "beer," hence no question can arise on the ground that the "stout" or any other drink so produced is not excisable. Even if he makes "herb beer" and it is found to contain more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit he becomes liable to the brewing licence. The mere fact of his calling the liquor "stout" would be sufficient in the eyes of the law without any reference to the quantity of proof spirit such "stout" might contain. The first fact established, then, is that private persons cannot brew their own beer without a licence. But there is one exception to this statement—viz., that a very poor person *can* brew his own beer duty free provided his rent does not exceed 8*l.* a year, or 3*s.* 1*d.* per week. The idea of Parliament was to exempt the farm labourer from the tax. Should, however, a farmer live in such a cheap house and brew for his farm labourers, then he would not be exempt; he would have to take out a 4*s.* licence. What is the amount of the licence? Chemists must bear in mind that besides the licence-fee there is the more important question of duty chargeable at the rate of 7*s.* 9*d.* per barrel of the brew. This law is one that ordinary brewers for sale will seek to get enforced, especially if they find that their interests are being encroached upon by persons brewing duty-free beer. The rental or "annual value" is a determining factor of the licence and duty. Anybody living in a house exceeding 15*l.* annual value (5*s.* 10*d.* per week) must take out a 4*s.* licence and pay beer-duty. Excise officers leave a "brewing paper" at the house for insertion of the quantities of malt and sugar used and cast out the "charge" every quarter. Some farmers whose houses are valued below the 15*l.* are liable if they brew harvest and other beer for their men. As a rule any private person whose rental lies between 10*l.* and 15*l.* pays 9*s.* licence and no duty. Below 10*l.* a 4*s.* licence is required, and, as already stated, Parliament exempted the cottager below the 8*l.* rental limit. It will thus be seen that every private brewer of beer living in a house exceeding 15*l.* annual value becomes liable to pay both licence and duty, while below this 15*l.* limit a 9*s.* licence only is required. It follows from this that as most of the customers who come in for their "brewing packets" pay a rental of more than 5*s.* 10*d.* per week they become liable to the 4*s.* licence and the duty. No strenuous effort, however, has been made

by the Excise authorities to enforce the law on these humble folk. The quantity brewed may not exceed a couple of gallons per packet, while the strength would by no means warrant the name of "stout" being applied to the liquor. The loss to the revenue can be but a few shillings per year, and unless the practice increased and the brewer for sale made complaints it is questionable whether any great harm is done. Home brewers like to hug the thought that they are producing a pure beer with no "chemicals" in it, and perhaps it might be advisable for the Excise now and then to ascertain the purity of the package materials, seeing that roasted malt is used for the production of the "stout." An administrative difficulty in enforcing the law has lain in procuring evidence of this home brewing, but now, with visits to old-age pensioners, Excise officers are in a better position to detect the odour of brewing on the premises. In the majority of cases this sort of brewing is done in ignorance of the law, and perhaps now that the attention of chemists has been drawn to the matter, enlightenment may spread, and with it a decline of law-breaking.

Peppermint Cultivation.

In our issue of September 13 (index folio 414) we published a synopsis of an article which had appeared in the New Zealand "Journal of Agriculture" on the possibilities of cultivating peppermint in New Zealand. It was stated in our contemporary that the article was based upon particulars furnished by a peppermint-grower in Surrey, England, who gave the financial results of his last crop as follows:

20 acres area yielded 422 lb. of essential oil, at £1 7s. per pound	...	...	...	...	...	569	14	0
Plants cost £9, planting £30; spread over six years, say	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
Hoeing	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Ten loads farmyard manure	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
1 ton shoddy	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	0
Soot (for ammonia), 40 bushels per acre, at 5d.	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	4
Harvesting	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Distilling	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
						£178	18	4

The above figures show a net profit of 390l. 15s. 8d., but we are assured by a leading Mitcham peppermint-grower of over forty years' standing that the figures are altogether fallacious and misleading. In support of his statement the grower has supplied us with detailed figures of expenses, based on a series of years, for the cultivation of a similar twenty acres of peppermint, and these put an entirely different complexion on the matter. In addition to the 150l. for hoeing, harvesting, and distilling, our informant adds the following expenses:

Extra for hoeing, 10s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Extra for harvesting, 10s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Extra for distilling, 10s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Raising plants, 50s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Planting and planting, 50s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Rents, rates, taxes, etc., 80s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
Manure, average per annum, 100s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Cleaning land, ploughing, harrowing, rolling, etc., 25s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Superintendence for 12 months, 10s. per acre	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0

It will be seen that these extras, etc., total 345l., which, together with the 150l. already allowed for, leave a balance of profit of 74l. 14s. The oil sold realises 569l. 14s. We have no desire to discourage New Zealand industries, but we must point out that the successful cultivation of peppermint in England is the result of many years' experience which has had to be paid for; and a beginner in New Zealand would probably find that at the end of the

season he had made a loss instead of a profit, unless he could get the full market price for his oil, which would be a difficult matter in New Zealand in the absence of large dealers and consumers as on this side. Peppermint cultivation *per se* in this country is not an assured success, and only those who grow other crops for several years, thereby preparing the land for peppermint, are enabled to make fair profits. We have been informed by one of the oldest and largest growers that if he had sold all his peppermint oil during the last three years at 30s. per lb. he would only have realised 17l. per acre per annum. If the cultivation were taken up in New Zealand on a commercial scale the prospects of success would have a better chance if crops such as lavender, rosemary, and other aromatic herbs were grown at the same time.

DENTAL NOTES.

Devitalising the Pulp with Arsenic.

ARSENIOUS ACID has always been used in dentistry for this purpose either in its pure form or mixed into a paste with other ingredients or impregnated in spongy fibre. The great objection to arsenic has been the pain caused by its action, but this can be greatly lessened by the use of sedatives and by avoiding pressure on the pulp. Arsenic, when applied, must be put in close contact to the pulp, a free exposure of the pulp having been previously made. A metal cap is placed over the arsenical dressing to prevent pressure, this cap being large enough to rest on all the sides of the cavity. The cavity is then sealed with gutta percha, care being taken that no leakage can occur. The cause of pain in devitalising a tooth is explained by the fact that at first the arsenic brings on an inflammation of the pulp, and, the tooth being a bony cavity, the vessels expand in the direction of least resistance, and this naturally is towards the pulp cavity. Now should the dressing be inserted too tightly, there is no room for the vessels to expand in this direction, and very severe pain is the result. A strangulation of the blood supply occurs, later with this inflammation, at the apex of the root of the tooth, and ultimately the vessels shrink and shrivel up. Arsenic has a specific influence upon the blood corpuscles, combining with the hæmoglobin to form a compound of arsenic-hæmoglobin. About $\frac{1}{16}$ of a gr. of arsenious acid is sufficient for a dressing. Cocaine and carbolic acid in equal parts with the arsenic will be found extremely useful. Great pain may come on during its action, even with all care taken in inserting and sealing the arsenic. This seems to occur especially in patients of a gouty or rheumatic tendency. Counter-irritants may be tried to alleviate the pain. Dr. Krause recommends that, after sealing in the arsenic dressing, the surrounding gum be painted thoroughly with tincture of iodine. The time for letting the arsenical dressing remain in the tooth will depend on the condition of the pulp at starting. In ordinary cases and in those of acute inflammation twenty-four hours will be sufficient. In chronic pulpitis, where the pulp is commencing to break down and suppurate, two or three days may be required, and sometimes a week is necessary in calcareous conditions of the pulp. Special care has to be taken when using arsenic in children's teeth, but if used with discretion there is no objection to it. The danger lies in applying too much of the drug or in leaving it in contact with the pulp too long, and a very important point in this respect is that it should be strongly impressed on the person in charge of the child that the child must without fail be brought back at the time appointed, to have the dressing removed. This should never be later than twenty-four hours after the insertion of the dressing.

It is exceptional that arsenic, unless with 'gross carelessness,' will cause necrosis of the jaw if allowed to remain in the tooth too long, but severe periodontal trouble and swelling would undoubtedly be set up, which might lead to loss not only of the tooth being treated but also to the adjacent teeth. The ultimate treatment consists in thorough removal of the nerve and debris from the pulp-chamber and canals, with antiseptic treatment and filling of the same.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. CROSBY RIDER COOK is one of the directors of the Avenue Press, Ltd., not chairman.

MR. J. WALLS, chemist, Somerset, Strand, Cape Colony, sails by the *Norman* for the Cape on Friday, October 25.

MR. F. JACKS, chemist and druggist, High Street, Stone, Staffs., has been appointed Treasurer of the St. Michael's Lodge of Freemasons.

MR. VICTOR SAY, Benalla, Victoria, and his son sailed from Antwerp this week by the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd steamer on their return to Australia.

MR. WILLIAM STRANACK, of Messrs. Stranack & Williams, Durban, Natal, is now on a long vacation in this country with Mrs. and Miss Stranack.

MR. JAS. GELLATELY, chemist, Benoni, South Africa, is now in this country on holiday, and letters for him may be addressed to Messrs. Maw, Aldersgate, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN OLIVER, chemist and druggist, 40 Market Place, Devizes, is still a member of the Insurance Committee, although he has resigned the secretaryship of the Wiltshire Co. Pharmacists' Association.

MR. H. S. HANKINSON, Ph.C., formerly with Messrs. Armour & Co., Ltd., has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry, and will take up a portion of the ground worked by Mr. Frank Fletcher.

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Miss Dorothy Boot, the elder daughter of Sir Jesse and Lady Boot, St. Helier's, The Park, Nottingham, and Commander Wilfrid Montague Bruce, R.N.R., of the P. & O. Company and Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. He is a brother of the widowed Lady Scott.

MR. GEORGE WARD, F.C.S., Ph.C., Leeds, was on October 17 entertained to dinner at the Hôtel Métropole, Leeds, by the Committee of the Leeds Institute, in celebration of his connection with that organisation extending over fifty-three years. Mr. Ward was teacher of chemistry at the Institute from 1860 to 1883, and since then has been on the Committee of the Institute.

At the Southernhay Congregational Church on October 19 a memorial tablet to the late Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P., was unveiled. The tablet bears the following inscription:

This tablet is erected by past and present officers, teachers and scholars of the Castle Street Sunday School to the Glory of God, and to perpetuate the memory of Henry Gadd, J.P., Mayor of Exeter, 1907-1908, who passed to his rest on the 2nd November, 1912. Aged 72 years. He served the Sunday Schools as Superintendent for 33 years, and the Church as Deacon for 36 years, with loyalty and zeal, which won for him the respect and affection of all who knew him. Faithful in every good work.

MR. G. H. C. ROWLAND, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, and commences his first journey at

York on Monday, October 27. Mr. Rowland is a Derbyshire man, and served his apprenticeship at Matlock Bath. He went to Edinburgh in 1894 as an assistant to the late Mr. J. C. Pottage, and passed the Minor examination in January 1896. Subsequently he became a partner with Mr. Pottage, the partnership continuing until 1907, when Mr. Rowland and his brother, Mr. E. O. Rowland, established a pharmacy and optical and photographic business at 7 Castle Street, Edinburgh. Mr. Rowland has closely identified himself with pharmaceutical matters in Edinburgh, first with the Assistants' Association, then as the Secretary of the Chemists' Trade Association, and as a member



MR. G. H. C. ROWLAND.

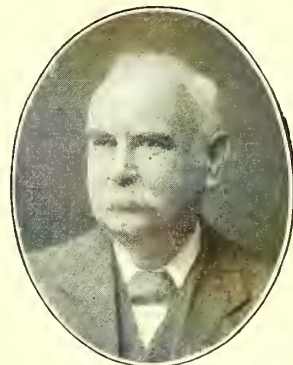
of the North British Branch Executive. He is the chemists' representative on the Edinburgh Insurance Committee, and has done good service to the craft in that capacity. Mr. Rowland's journey on behalf of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney will cover all Scotland, and the North of England down to York.

Chemists as Judges.

IT may be news to many people that there are in this country judges whose names are on the register of chemists and druggists. The posts exist in the more prominent towns of Scotland. For example, in Edinburgh police judges are appointed by the Town Council under statutory powers which began with the Edinburgh Municipal Act of 1893. The police judges are generally bailies whose period of office has expired. Their powers are limited to sitting on the Bench at Police and Burgh Police Courts, and they are really subordinate magistrates. Their position is quite honorary.

In Kirkcaldy Mr. John Peebles, dispensing chemist, 70 High Street, is a police judge. Mr. Peebles has taken an active part in municipal work in the "lang toon" for many years, and was a bailie for about fifteen years, having been returned on five consecutive occasions. In 1911 he was unanimously chosen by the Town Council to be a police judge. Mr. Peebles is at present Chairman of the Health Committee and Convener of the Sanatorium Sub-Committee of the Kirkcaldy Insurance Committee. He is a native of Fife, and was apprenticed at Anstruther. He afterwards had experience as an assistant at Greenock; then purchased a business in Lochee, Dundee, where his first apprentice was the present Editor of the *C. & D.* Mr. Peebles transferred the Lochee business nearly a quarter of a century ago to his brother, Mr. T. S. Peebles, himself acquiring a pharmacy in Kirkcaldy.

Another judge is Mr. John Raffan, J.P., dispensing chemist, 16 Port Street, Stirling, where he has been in business for thirty years. Mr. Raffan became a member of the Town Council in 1903. Five years later he was made Convener of the Public Health Committee, and still holds this office. During these years very great progress has been made in sanitary matters generally. Stirling Town Council have before them now a large housing scheme which has the sanction of the Local Government Board, and an outlay of 13,000*l.* is to be started shortly. This is at the suggestion of Mr. Raffan's Committee. Mr. Raffan has been Chairman of the Board of Management of the Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases for Stirling, Bridge of Allan, Doune, Dunblane, and Callander Burghs for five years.



JUDGE PEEBLES.

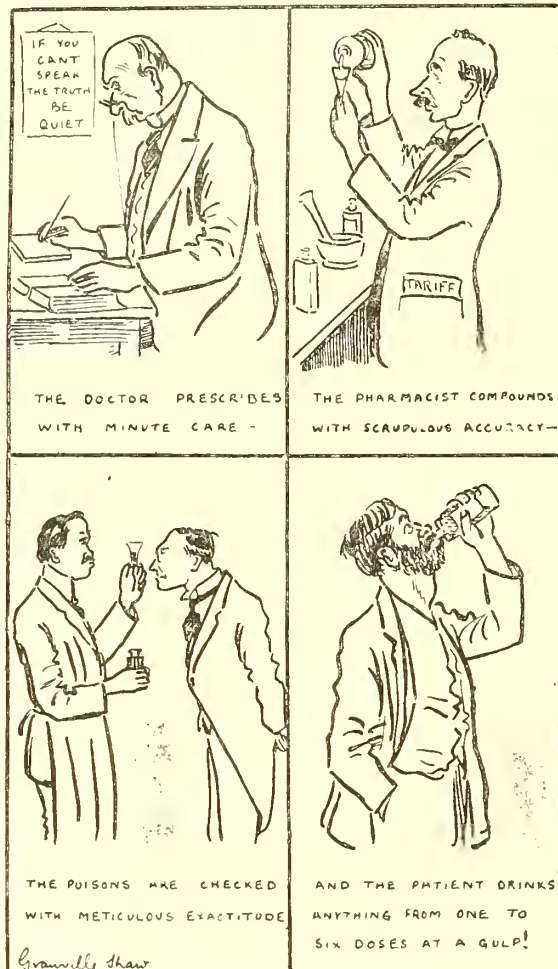


JUDGE RAFFAN.

National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards
Chemists' Interests.

Medical Benefit Illustrated.



A POSOLOGICAL PUZZLE.

Medical Benefit Administration.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

Bath.—A meeting of panel chemists was held on October 21, Mr. J. G. Hawes presiding, when the new dispensing tariff was discussed and adopted unanimously, clauses about late dispensing-fees and a minimum fee of 1d. per prescription being added; and Messrs. Hallett and Jenkin were appointed as delegates to represent the panel chemists in any negotiations with the Insurance Committee that may be necessary.

Birkenhead.—The Clerk to the Insurance Committee informed a local pressman that the complaint of a person that he had failed to get a prescription dispensed on early-closing day (*C. & D.*, October 18, index folio 605) was an isolated one, and that chemists had made elaborate arrangements for Insurance dispensing after the usual business hours.

Blackpool.—The meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association on October 17 was devoted to Insurance dispensing matters chiefly. Mr. D. J. Bailey (President) was in the chair. Mr. C. H. Turver was nominated as Divisional Secretary. After a report on the proprietary medicines controversy, which has been reported in the *C. & D.*, the members discussed the Pharmaceutical Society's policy, and resolved that "the time is now ripe for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to interpret their Charter of Obligation 'to pro-

tect the interests of chemists and druggists' in the more material sense of a trade-union." The action of the Drugs Sub-Committee in regard to the prescribing of proprietary medicines, etc., was confirmed and strongly endorsed, and it was resolved to write to the Lancashire County Insurance Committee, asking them to take the same steps as had been taken at Blackpool. The new tariff was discussed and adopted with a few minor alterations and additions.

Bradford.—A meeting of the Bradford Pharmacists' Association was held at the offices of the Chamber of Trade on October 21. Mr. Marmaduke Firth presiding. The meeting considered the new drug tariff. The President remarked that the third quarter had quite unexpectedly proved heavier in the number of prescriptions than the second, and he thought that, in view of the fact that the bulk of the changes in the new tariff are in enhanced prices—though there are some reductions—some risk of discounting may now arise. He remarked on the difference between the prices of a group of decoctions and the corresponding infusions. He would like to know why a price should be given for 1 dr. of decoction. He knew of no decoction which was given in 1-dr. doses. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. E. Burdett) said he understood the tariff was only a draft on which to base negotiations. Many local considerations of different districts would have to be taken into account. The President suggested that malt extract and cod-liver oil should be chargeable, like tuberculin, to the Sanatorium Benefit. He did not think that proprietary medicines should be charged to the Drug Fund. He thought it might be worth while to point out to the doctors that they stood a better chance of getting something of the floating sixpence if the proprietary medicines were not prescribed. Eventually it was decided to accept the tariff as a basis of negotiation, with a recommendation for the exclusion of distilled water and the transference of the malt and oil for consumptives to the Sanatorium Fund. Mr. Burdett suggested that it might be possible to arrange a copying-fee in respect of "Rep. mist." prescriptions, but it was pointed out that this practice of some doctors was not in accordance with the Act, and that such prescriptions should be simply returned to the doctor.

Cardiff.—"Pharmae," writing to the "Cardiff Mail" last week relative to Dr. Biggs's remarks on the excessive drug-bills (*C. & D.*, October 18, index folio 605), points out that the chemist only charges for what is ordered and what he is compelled to dispense. He has no voice in the prescribing, and the charges for dispensing are arranged by "tariff" for him on the lowest possible margin of profit. Dr. Biggs, in a letter published the same day, said he did not wish to convey, as reported, that the "chemists' charges were excessive," but meant to say, and in effect did say, that the amount of money spent on drugs was excessive. The drugs being supplied on a tariff, the charges were fixed, and so could not be excessive.

Chesterfield.—A meeting of the Chesterfield Pharmacists' Association was held on October 21 at the Hotel Portland. Mr. C. H. Twelves was in the chair, and there were also present eleven members, Mr. J. H. Toplis (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. Clement W. Ridyard (Codnor representative of pharmacy on the Derbyshire Insurance Committee). It was decided to subscribe 1l. 1s. to the Newsholme Testimonial Fund. The members next discussed the new tariff, and left the matter in the hands of Mr. Ridyard. Messrs. Toplis, Furness, Denwood, and Houston were elected to attend the county meeting at Derby on October 22. Mr. Ridyard then addressed the members for nearly an hour on Insurance matters, after which questions were invited and answered by Mr. Ridyard, who was thanked for his address.

Denbigh.—At a meeting of the County Insurance Committee on October 17 it transpired that a number of healthy insured persons have not yet selected their doctors. It was decided to allot them to the various doctors, who will place the letter "D" opposite the names of those insured persons for whom they propose to dispense outside the one-mile limit. In connection with sanatorium treatment, it was decided to recommend doctors who prescribe medicines to write the word "Domieiliary," "Institutional," or "Residential" on their prescriptions which are to be charged at tariff rates, and the account sent to the resident physician for payment by the Welsh National Memorial. This is to avoid depleting the Drug Fund. The appointment of Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees was referred to the local Medical Committee for consideration and report.

Dover.—A meeting of the Dover Chemists' Association was held on October 23 at the Métropole Hotel. Mr. J. F. Brown was in the chair, and there were nine others present. The draft new tariff was discussed, various amendments were put forward, and with these suggestions it was decided to leave the arrangement of terms in the hands of the

Kent Committee. It was also decided to press for prompt payment, with a smaller amount held back, when signing next year's agreement.

Dundee.—Chemists' accounts for the first quarter amounted to 1,357*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, and for the second, 1,635*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The Insurance Committee paid 90 per cent. of this amount (2,694*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*), leaving a balance due of 299*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The number of prescriptions was 37,123 in the first quarter (average cost, 8*½d.* each), and 36,780 in the second (average, 10*½d.* each). The sum available for both quarters amounted to about 2,580*l.*, a deficit of 413*l.*, equal to 1*½d.* of the floating sumpence. The average account paid to each chemist on the panel was about 20*l.* 18*s.* for the first quarter, and for the second 34*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Exeter.—At a meeting of the chemists on the panel held on October 20, under the presidency of Mr. Eric Lemmon (President of the local Association of Pharmacists), to consider the revised tariff, Mr. Rowsell explained the alterations in detail, pointing out that it had been considered advisable to give standards for appliances in the new tariff. The draft tariff was unanimously approved. It was decided to obtain in writing this approval from all the chemists on the panel. A motion calling for a late fee on prescriptions received between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M., and also on Sundays and Bank holidays, was also passed *unanimously*. A list of proprietary medicines (similar to that for the county) which should not be supplied through Insurance prescriptions is to be submitted to the local Medical Committee before it is forwarded to the Insurance Committee for their approval. Mr. Milton was appointed to the Pharmaceutical Committee.—The payment to chemists from the Drug Fund from July 15 to September 9 amounted to 550*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and for drugs charged to the Sanatorium Benefit Fund, 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Glasgow.—A correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" contributed to the issue of October 18 an article dated "London, Friday," in regard to the new drug tariff and the position of Scottish chemists. The writer apparently knows his subject, but, while telling the public some things that they may not be familiar with, he has little to say that is not known to those who are consistent readers of the *C. & D.* He lays emphasis upon the fact that efforts are to be made on behalf of Scottish chemists to get Insurance Committees to give them better terms in the matter of fees than are given south of the Border.

Hampshire.—At the October meeting of the Insurance Committee, the Clerk reported that the Commissioners objected to a deposit charge for poison-bottles. The Committee are replying that they wish to return the deposit charge for poison-bottles. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that a chemist complained of a doctor refusing to supply him with a copy of a repeat prescription for an insured person which had previously been dispensed by another pharmacist. The Committee confirmed the Sub-Committee's resolution that "doctors be allowed to affix in their surgeries a notice to the effect that if at the time he is attending an insured person asked for a repeat prescription written in full in order that he might take it to a different chemist the doctor would supply it."

Liverpool.—The chemists on the Liverpool panel have received from the Insurance Committee "B" forms for the first two quarters, with a request to return the corresponding "A" forms at their earliest convenience, so that the checking of the accounts may be completed. Those chemists who have been able to find the corresponding "A" forms have received cheques approximating to 95 per cent. of the "estimated amount available for the Drug Fund." This is the result of the local Pharmaceutical Committee calling attention to the fact that it was quite permissible to pay this percentage without waiting until the end of the year. The Insurance Committee's request in connection with "Repeat" prescriptions, "Will you please see that the formula is given in each case," has not been well received by chemists, who consider that so long as "Rep. mist." is pinned to the original there can be nothing gained by re-writing all. An insured person who has a "Rep. mist." twice a week for the whole quarter makes it necessary for a prescription to be re-written twenty times. Some chemists are ignoring the request, continuing to pin "repeats" together. An official informed our correspondent that 75 per cent. of the chemists had not charged an emulsion-fee on lin. terebinth.; the result was that they had disallowed the fee in all cases, as there was a majority against charging it.

London.—The "Daily Mail" of October 22 states: "Serious difficulties are arising in connection with the dispensing of medicines under the Insurance Act. The doctors complain that the chemists are supplying drugs of inferior quality; the chemists that the doctors are pre-

scribing needlessly expensive preparations; and the Insurance Committees seem to agree with the chemists. A doctor on the London panel writes that a situation is rapidly developing that may politely be described as strained. Some chemists have refused to dispense preparations other than those found in the B.P., while others have got the idea that they may supply cheap substitutes. He concludes:

"I could quote instances of substitution. I could give instances where obviously the drugs were inferior in quality. The bandages, gauzes, and wools are such as very few doctors would use in their private practice. They are all derived presumably from special insurance lists at special insurance prices, and so general are complaints that I am given to understand that a series of test prescriptions have been taken by a responsible authority, and show a large number of errors and faults in dispensing."

The Insurance Committee met on the afternoon of October 23, when advances to chemists amounting to 742*l.* for the quarter which ended on October 14, and to doctors of 486*l.* for the same period, were approved. Accounts were also passed of 67*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* charged to the Sanatorium Benefit Fund. The date of the revision of the medical list was fixed for January 8, 1914. This was originally fixed for December 31, but it was stated that the new regulations will not be available before November 8, and that the necessary two months' notice make January 8, 1914, the earliest possible date for the revision. Permission was given to the resident insured staff of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to make their "own arrangements" for medical attendance, the Board's medical officer being allowed to supply drugs and appliances to insured persons on his list. The number of insured persons in London at the end of July 14 was 1,505,519. This was stated to be probably the top figure which will be attained. The chief discussion was relative to the appointment of medical referees under Sections 11 and 14 (4) of the 1911 Act, objection being raised that these sections have nothing to do with the Committee. The appointments were eventually approved until Christmas, 1913. A motion by Dr. H. H. Mills, that the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee consider and report as to the facilities for obtaining clinical investigation and treatment for insured persons at the Metropolitan hospitals, was carried unanimously.

London, W.—A meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association (of London) was called on October 23 to deal with Insurance matters. The President (Mr. J. D. Marshall) presided over an attendance of about fifty. Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough (Hon. Secretary) stated that it is intended to nominate sixteen members for election to form the Pharmaceutical Committee of the County of London under the new regulations. Of these, it was allotted to the Western Pharmacists' Association to select four. The first nominations were Messrs. C. T. Allen, R. E. Lownsbrough, J. D. Marshall, and G. A. Tocher. It was pointed out that the President (Mr. Marshall) was ineligible, as he is not on the panel, and Mr. H. R. Procter was nominated in his place. This led to a question why Mr. Tocher, who is not on the panel, is eligible. Mr. Lownsbrough explained that from the fund obtainable under the Act of 1913 by the Pharmaceutical Committee for its expenses they were empowered, as far as they knew, to employ a secretary who could devote his whole time to the duties. The Executive Committee of the County Association felt that the opportunity of continuing the work should be given to the man who had been doing it in the past without reward. The Western Chemists' Association had been apportioned four nominees, so that they could pay a graceful compliment to Mr. Tocher by including his name therein. The nominations were then unanimously approved. Mr. J. T. Barrett pointed out that panel chemists must vote only for the Association's nominees, and for the twelve nominated by the other London Associations. There was considerable discussion on the question of the supply of proprietary medicines, instances being given by various members to show that the Insurance Committee does not know its own mind on the subject. Mr. Tocher explained that the present *impasse* was largely due to the non-existence of a proper local Medical Committee. The revised tariff, of which six copies were available, was submitted for approval, a covering letter from the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee being read to the effect that the Secretary of the Association would give enlightenment regarding details. The secretaries disclaimed having received any special information on the tariff, which, however, was unanimously approved after a very few criticisms.

Northampton.—The Insurance Committee on October 20 referred back for further consideration the Finance Committee's recommendation to publish a detailed list of payments to chemists and doctors.

Portsmouth.—A meeting of the local panel of chemists, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. A. White, was held at

the County Club on October 21. The new tariff was considered and practically accepted. The supply of methylated liniments is to be the order, while the Drug Fund is not to be charged with vaccines. A copying-fee is to be demanded for all new prescriptions. There are also one or two points to be referred to every individual chemist on the panel for definite acceptance. The new local Pharmaceutical Committee was provisionally elected as follows: Messrs. T. A. White, W. R. Atterbury, H. H. Bailey, T. O. Barlow, W. A. Bell, T. Brewis, F. G. Foster, G. A. Harbin (Timothy White Co., Ltd.), J. W. Rhodes, and A. B. Sparrow. During the past week a chemist wrote anonymously to a local newspaper complaining respecting non-settlement of his account. This was smartly answered by Mr. Sparrow, who vindicated the local Insurance Committee. Ninety per cent. of the amounts due to the chemists for the third quarter was paid them on presentation of their accounts.

Southampton.—The Insurance Committee on October 15 dealt with a letter from the Secretary of the local Pharmacists' Association, expressing regret that their representative (Mr. W. Bates) had not been placed on the Finance Committee, as the Association felt that pharmacists as well as doctors should be represented on the Committee. After it had been pointed out that it is not now possible to add to the number of members composing the Committee, it was decided to invite Mr. Bates to attend the meetings of the Committee for consultation when there are any matters concerning chemists on the agenda.

Stockton.—A special meeting of the Stockton Pharmacists' Association was held on October 17 in Tate's Café, the President (Mr. T. W. Salmon) occupying the chair. A long discussion took place on the question of prescriptions for "Rep. mist." Mr. Mossom proposed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Association considers such prescriptions objectionable, because the practice is unfair (1) to the patients, as it does not give them free choice of chemist; (2) to the chemist, because it entails considerable time in searching for the original prescription, and there is no remuneration for copying. The meeting then discussed the new draft tariff, and it was the general opinion that it is an improvement on the old tariff, and it was accepted as the basis of negotiations with the Durham County Committee.

Suffolk.—At a meeting of the East Suffolk Insurance Committee on October 14, it was stated that the account of the chemist at Wickham Market for the first six months amounted to only 1*l.*, although there were two doctors on the panel. It was stated that he had ascertained that the doctors made up prescriptions for their patients free. It was intimated that the matter would be considered by the statutory Medical Committee. In reply to a question, the Chairman (Mr. F. W. French) said there is nothing to prevent a patient receiving the medicine for nothing from the doctor. The Clerk pointed out that the medical man could not refuse to give a prescription when it is asked for.

Tilbury.—The local Urban Council decided on October 17 to write to the Insurance Committee pointing out the inconvenience to insured persons arising out of the fact that there was no chemist in business at Tilbury.

Warrington.—A statement has been issued that the Insurance Committee decline to allow the supply of gluten bread to insured persons, on the ground that it is a food and not a medicine, and its inclusion would create a precedent. Mr. J. S. Manson in this connection pointed out that cod-liver oil and malt extract are essentially foods.

Watford.—A special general meeting of the Watford Pharmacists' Association was held on October 15. The President was in the chair, and there were also fourteen members present. The revised tariff was considered by the meeting and met with much criticism. After discussion, various alterations and additions were suggested, and the matter was left in the hands of the county representatives to deal with.

West Bromwich.—Chemists are to be paid 90 per cent. of their accounts for the quarter ended October 14. The local Pharmaceutical Committee on October 22 adopted the revised tariff, and afterwards interviewed the Clerk of the Insurance Committee, when it was presented to him for the consideration of the Committee. The Insurance Committee on October 15 adopted a recommendation that emergency appliances be obtained by doctors from panel chemists only by means of prescriptions. With regard to drugs "which are necessarily or ordinarily administered by a practitioner in person," the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee was empowered to approve or reject, as may seem fit to them, any accounts submitted by doctors for such drugs, and to

issue any general rules for the guidance of practitioners in this respect.

West Hartlepool.—The Finance Committee's recommendation that arrangements be made for having the checking of prescriptions done outside the office was discussed by the Insurance Committee on October 15. Mr. Noble, in objecting to this proposal, suggested that a lady clerk who was a qualified dispenser would do the work at the same cost or a little more. The Chairman said it was only proposed to make the arrangement for six months to relieve pressure at the office. The probable cost for that period would be between 15*l.* and 20*l.* Mr. A. Timmins remarked that only pharmacists could audit the accounts properly. Eventually it was decided to delete the words "outside the office" from the recommendation, which then read as follows: "That the Committee be recommended to arrange for the checking of prescriptions." The Medical Sub-Committee reported that they had resolved that the Insurance Commissioners be pressed to sanction the Committee's request to be allowed to pay chemists 90 per cent. of the sixpence per insured person available each quarter.

WINTER SESSION

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "National Health Insurance" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

Birkenhead.—At the general meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists, at which twelve members were present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. F. C. Cooling; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Woodfield Cooke, Mr. Stephen Jones; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. Elder; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. S. Welton. It was agreed to join the Chester Pharmacists' Association in organising the Conference in 1914.

Birmingham.—The annual meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association was held at Birmingham University on October 22. Mr. Jas. A. Radford (President) was in the chair, and emphasised the satisfactory position of the Association as revealed by the report. The credit balance on the year is 15*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, and the total balance in hand is 37*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The improvement is due to the large increase of membership, the sale of National Health Pharmacopias and tariff lists, and a balance from a whist-drive. The National Insurance Act was referred to as "the most important event in the history of pharmacy . . . a great boon to the pharmacist as well as to the masses, and calculated to raise the position of pharmacy to a higher status than ever attained before." Mr. Chas. Thompson regretted that the report did not contain a record of the work of the Insurance Committee, which would have been the proper reply to certain letters which had appeared in the trade Press asking what the Association is doing in the matter. The report was approved. The rules as altered by a committee appointed for the purpose were submitted seriatim. The second set forth the objects as being to secure the general advancement and promote the interests of all engaged in "legitimate" pharmacy. This called forth some comments as to what "legitimate" means, and Mr. A. W. Southall explained that the idea is to confine it to qualified men. Mr. F. H. Alcock suggested that the word be deleted, and that the words "engaged in the practice of pharmacy" be substituted; but on a vote the original wording was adopted. Another alteration had the effect of raising the annual subscription from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* In justification of this step, Mr. Thompson pointed out that many important matters would have to be dealt with in the near future, which might involve the employment of a paid secretary. The following members of Council were elected: Sir Thomas Barclay, Messrs. J. W. Atkinson, F. H. Alcock, H. Buckingham, A. W. Southall, J. Wakefield, E. Corfield, H. O. Lloyd, E. W. Mann, W. Shakespear, F. Smith, and J. A. Radford. An item on the agenda was to consider the suggested uniform tariff sent from London, but in view of a meeting of panel chemists to be held next week this was deferred. Mr. Thompson pleaded for the Association as such taking control of Insurance business. A committee had been appointed, who had done their work well, but they had made no report to the Association. Communications sent from headquarters to the President and Secretary had been handed over to this committee and dealt with by them, but the Council of the Association ought to be kept in close touch with them. The Insurance Committee ought to be appointed from the Council. He also thought there should be at least monthly meetings of panel chemists for the purpose of comparing notes and conferring about

the difficulties that arise from time to time. But the point was, were they as an Association to deal with Insurance matters, or were the panel chemists? Mr. Shakespear said they ought to take care that their nominees were elected on the statutory Committee, and Mr. Thompson replied by asking whether the statutory Committee itself is to be appointed by the Association or by the panel chemists at a meeting.—The "Birmingham Mail," referring to the question of the new tariff, states: "The general feeling appears to favour adherence to the old tariff, but it appears improbable that any serious opposition will be raised to the adoption of the new one. The difference is so little, according to leading members of the trade, as not to be worth quarrelling about, and it is stated that the object of the Insurance authorities in advancing it is to secure uniformity in charges. At the same time, the new tariff apparently does not err on the side of generosity, and the Insurance authorities seem to have no desire to increase the prices of certain articles to a degree that would be equivalent to the decreases."

Cambridge.—A meeting of the Cambridge Junior Pharmaceutical Association was held at Croydon Chambers, Regent Street, on October 15. Mr. Bryant was in the chair, and nine members were present. The Chairman read a paper entitled *Some Pharmacy Notes*, which was followed by a discussion on general practical pharmacy.

Cornwall.—Mr. A. C. Gee presided at the annual meeting of the Cornish Pharmacists' Association, held at Truro on September 30. It was agreed to thank Mr. Rowe (Secretary of the County Insurance Committee) for his attention and courtesy. After discussing Mr. A. E. Bailey's suggestions regarding pharmaceutical federation for Insurance purposes, it was resolved that "the time has arrived when a Federation should be formed, and that the Pharmaceutical Society should take the necessary steps to see that it is formed." The Treasurer submitted accounts which showed a small balance in hand. The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. R. H. H. Cannon (Penzance); *Vice-President*, Mr. A. Bond (Newquay); and *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. W. T. Hall (Truro); with Messrs. Gee (Redruth) and Stephens (Camborne) as members of committee. Messrs. C. Corfield (St. Day) and Wilson (Launceston) were elected members of the Association. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this Association regret that 'Rep. mist.' is written to such an extent, and hope it will be discontinued, as it delays dispensing, is a likely cause of error, and is an inconvenience to the insured."

Durham.—The annual meeting of the Durham County Association of Pharmacists was held on October 15 at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Durham, the chair being occupied by the President (Mr. A. Harburn). The Secretary's report was considered very satisfactory, their being seventy-nine members. The Treasurer's report showed a small balance in hand. Nine new members were enrolled. It was decided to increase the annual subscription to 7s. 6d., the subscription to include a donation to the expenses of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance. The following officers for the year were elected: *President*, Mr. A. Harburn (Bishop Auckland); *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. W. Pickering (Bishop Auckland), W. Forster (Seaham), W. Nimmo (Pallion), R. S. Backhouse (Durham); *Treasurer*, Mr. A. Peverell (Eldon Lane); *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. A. Brown (Shildon); *Committee*, Messrs. T. Bookes, J. P. Barrow, S. Bowman, J. W. Stirling, J. W. Clementson, J. F. Simpson, T. H. Cheetham, R. Hill, A. E. Houghton, J. F. H. Banner, R. S. Metcalfe, and F. Lowes. Mr. R. H. Bell, of Sunderland, afterwards explained the points of interest in the new drug tariff, and to the committee was left the consideration of its acceptance. The Secretary was voted an honorarium of 5l.

Ilkeston.—Mr. W. Taylor presided at the quarterly meeting of the local Pharmacists' Association, held at the Rutland Hotel, Ilkeston, on October 15. Ten other members were present. Satisfaction was expressed that local Pharmaceutical Committees were now placed on a statutory basis, and the Secretary (Mr. Ridyard) was requested to forward a resolution to the County Association strongly recommending that the services of the acting secretary of the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Committee be secured for the new committee. It was decided not to express an opinion on Mr. A. E. Bailey's scheme of federation until the Pharmaceutical Society's plans are known. Mr. Ridyard was re-nominated for election as Divisional Secretary.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.—A meeting was held at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., on October 16. Mr. Geo. Bennett was in the chair, and Dr. W. Etlles, F.R.C.S., gave a lecture on

Prisms and Muscular Defects. He said that while the correction of refractive errors is one which the medical faculty recognises as falling within the sphere of the educated optician, the question of handling latent or manifest deviations of the visual axes is more debatable ground, because the problem is in its essence non-optical. Many opticians refer cases of imbalance to the oculist, but in the country, or in the case of a town optician with a small connection, the matter is different—it must be the optician's endeavour to live up to the accomplishments with which he is credited. The lecturer mentioned the uncertainty which exists in regard to the use of prisms, and warned his hearers to be sure that the muscular imbalance which has been found on testing really exists. It may be due to the trial frame not being properly adjusted or to improper reading of the Maddox rod. The methods of obtaining perfect centering were discussed, and also the limitations of existing methods of testing. The most minute care must be taken to obviate the production of artificial heterophoria. Incidentally, Dr. Etlles mentioned that he prefers the single Maddox rod to the multiple groove. The Snellen box, an older test for imbalance, is better than the Maddox rod, as the relatives with the patient can see that something is wrong. This test with red and green lights the lecturer has improved by making the lamps movable. A pair of filtering discs are placed in the trial frame, and the patient instructed to pull the cords with which the lamps are connected until the lamps appear in line. If there is imbalance they will not be in line, and the separation will appear an astonishing thing to the bystander. Next treating of convergent strabismus, the lecturer emphasised the fact that it is a fundamental neurosis. With it are associated accommodative effort and generally hypermetropia. The theories of the cause of squint were next considered, and, dealing with the prescribing of glasses, Dr. Etlles said the best way is to let the patient wear a clip prism attached to the spectacles, and alter the strength of the prism until the most suitable one is obtained. A later idea which the lecturer has carried out is a pince-nez frame without plaques into which the prism is fitted. The usefulness of the Placido disc in testing muscular anomalies was emphasised, the reflection in both corneas being studied simultaneously. Amblyopia, a condition of defective vision not much improved by lenses, was next dealt with. True amblyopia is nearly always present in squinting eyes, and the question is not settled whether the amblyopia is congenital or due to deterioration from disuse. The lecturer believes it to be a defect of a brain centre, and he gave particulars of some striking cases in which educative treatment has restored the sight of amblyopic eyes. The procedure followed by the lecturer is to correct the refraction under atropine and fit the child with glasses mounted in "non-press" frames. A shield is then fitted to block out entirely the fixing eye and the child required to use the amblyopic eye for an hour or two daily in looking at a near object such as a picture-book. The parent notices that as the exercise is persevered in the child begins to see the details of the pictures. The abacus is also of valuable assistance, and the lecturer also suggested for the same purpose Waldstein's giant note music and the advertisement pages of a magazine. Dr. Etlles then dealt with tests for binocular vision, and recommended the Rémy diploscope, or one he has devised—the "comb" test. The latter consists of a wooden rod 18 in. in length, which is held horizontally, one end being applied to the cheek-bone of the better eye. On the further extremity of the rod are four little posts. If the person tested is using only one eye, only one peg is seen; but if there is binocular vision, the four pegs are noted. It is a test also for malingering. Cyclophoria or parallelism of like meridians maintained against their tendency to converge or diverge was next dealt with, and for which a bi-prism test is used. A special test of vertical arrows in two rings was also explained. The treatment consists of training the eye by means of a torsion stereoscope. Defective maintenance of convergence is another common condition which should not be confounded with exophoria. The curative treatment is to train systematically the reflex, not the muscle, it being comparatively easy to teach convergence, and this being once acquired cannot be lost again. The procedure is to employ graduated reading exercises read at intervals nearer and nearer the eye, but as associated movements must not be forgotten, the apparatus used is somewhat complicated. This has been done in many cases with gratifying results. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. R. Fairbanks, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Kidd, and carried unanimously. —A Council-meeting was held on the afternoon of the same day, Mr. A. Upson in the chair. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the family of the late Mr. George Wyndham, who was a Vice-President of the Institute. The following were elected Fellows: Messrs. F. W. Allen

(Market Harborough), M. F. Bechtler, W. Flegeltaub, A. H. Forrester (Kirkcaldy), A. E. Jeffers (Coventry), J. Lucking (Birmingham), S. Macconnell (Johnstone), F. W. Norman, R. E. Taylor (Cowes), J. Tierney (Oldham), L. R. C. Werner, T. J. Wilkes (Swanage), and J. T. Whipples (Rochdale). Mr. F. W. Dadd, in submitting the report of the Finance Committee, said the balance to the credit of the Institute was about double the amount at the corresponding period of last year, and that the sum total of the expenditure for which payment was asked was about the same. The report of the General Purposes Committee stated that letters had been received from a provincial Optical Society and also from one of the District Secretaries, asking that action should be taken to prevent the sale of spectacles at exhibitions. The New Zealand Optical Society inquired if it could be affiliated with the Institute, and it was decided to reply that the Institute had no power to grant the application at the present time. Mr. Wm. H. Nichols, moving the adoption of the report, commented on that part of it relating to the sale of spectacles at exhibitions, and said it had been left to the Secretary to exercise his diplomatic skill on the promoters of the exhibitions referred to. The report was adopted. The following were appointed District Secretaries: Mr. P. J. D. Fielding (Munster and Connaught), Mr. A. M. Mellon (Leinster), Mr. Thomas Lawson (Glasgow and West of Scotland), and Mr. S. L. Goodman (South Africa).

Isle of Wight.—The annual meeting of the Isle of Wight Pharmacists' Association was held at Ryde Town Hall on October 15. Mr. H. H. Pollard, J.P., presided. The report and balance-sheet were received and adopted, and the officers and committee of the past year were unanimously re-elected. The new drug tariff, which was generally conceded to be an improvement on the old one, was adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it to the Insurance Committee. After the business of the meeting, Mr. H. W. Barford presented Mr. H. J. Sadler (Hon. Secretary) with two silver flower-vases and a silver cigarette-case as a mark of appreciation of his services on behalf of the pharmacists of the Isle of Wight.

Lanarkshire.—Mr. Thomas Scott presided at the annual meeting of the County Pharmacists' Association, held at Motherwell on October 15. A report and financial statement were adopted. The following office-bearers were elected: *President*, Mr. John Hinkman (Carlisle); *Vice-President*, Mr. J. H. Walls (Bothwell); *Secretary*, Mr. Balfour Reekie (Hamilton); *Treasurer*, Mr. James Lohoe (Hamilton). It was agreed to change the name of the Association to the Lanarkshire Pharmacists' Association, and instead of meeting in Motherwell to meet in the rooms of the Glasgow Chemists' Association, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow. Reports were submitted by the conveners of the local Pharmaceutical Committees for Airdrie, Coatbridge, and Hamilton, and a discussion on Insurance dispensing topics ensued.

Leeds.—Mr. W. Huntrods presided at a meeting of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors on October 15, ten others being present. The President reported that he had visited London before the Committee stage of the amended Insurance Act, and with the help and assistance of Mr. O'Grady he had succeeded in getting Section 33 altered so that members of the Society who are on drugs and appliances panels are eligible to be appointed and serve on the Pharmaceutical Committees. He advised members to make early application to local Insurance Committees as soon as the regulations are published. Mr. Fox (Sheffield) was appointed a member of the Council. In returning thanks, Mr. Fox stated that the Sheffield branch is making satisfactory progress.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association was held on October 15 to discuss an assistant's qualification in pharmacy. Mr. V. Bottomley (President N.U.A.P.) introduced the subject, and urged the claims of his Union as the body which would look after the best interests of assistants. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Woodhead also spoke.

Paisley.—Mr. A. Fraser presided at the opening meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Association, held in the George Temperance Hotel on October 16. There was a very large attendance of members. Mr. George Hair was appointed by the qualified assistants as their representative on committee in lieu of Mr. Wm. Reid, now an employer. Mr. Reid was cordially thanked for his services. Mr. Stewart was thanked for his work as local Divisional Secretary for Renfrewshire (East), and was nominated for re-election. The President read a paper entitled *Reminiscences*, which was much appreciated.

Torquay.—A meeting of the Torquay Pharmacists' Association was held at Northcote Hall on October 21. Mr. J. Taylor presided over an attendance of seven members. The new drug tariff was approved, and Mr. Dunsford was appointed to represent the Association at the meeting of the County Pharmaceutical Committee at Exeter on the following day. A committee was formed to arrange for the annual dinner.

FESTIVITIES.

Social Evening.

The Chemists' Assistants' Association spent an enjoyable evening at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on October 16, the occasion being the first social evening of the session. After refreshments had been served, the company played cards and chess. Among those present were Messrs. F. W. Crossley-Holland (President), H. Martin, W. Roberts, W. P. Styles, G. K. Crews, C. E. McMillan, F. J. Davy, W. Anderson, and H. Andrews.

Bournemouth Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Prince's Hall, Grand Hotel, on October 15. The President (Mr. W. A. Bingham) was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Edmund White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock (Secretary), Mr. F. C. Bilson, Mr. Charles Umney, Mr. W. Bates (Southampton), many local doctors and chemists and representatives of wholesale houses. The toast of

"THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY"

was proposed by Mr. C. A. Hill, who expressed the hope that the Society would watch over the interests of chemists in their business affairs. Mr. Edmund White, in reply, said the Society is passing through a transitional period. The founders had set very high ideals with regard to the standard of education and examination. The justification for that policy is now apparent, for there is distributed over the country a body of men able to undertake the enormous amount of work which at short notice they had been called upon to do under the National Insurance Act, and to do it well. (Hear, hear.) In considering the relationship between medicine and pharmacy they had to remember that the history of the apothecaries is the key of the situation. The ideal position is that medical men should do the prescribing and the pharmacist the dispensing. But the medical man has been forced into dispensing by the economic conditions of his profession. It is now a question as to how far it should continue and how far it should be altered. It is now possible for pharmacists to meet medical men and inquire whether the present condition of things should continue. It has been expected that the separation of prescribing and of dispensing should proceed from the higher to the lower classes, but it is proceeding in just the opposite direction, for the industrial population of to-day is being supplied under ideal conditions, and the middle and upper classes are receiving their medicine under the old conditions.

Mr. Woolcock also replied, and emphasised the advantage to pharmacists of association with public bodies, by which is gained a wider outlook particularly in matters affecting national health. The Society has always protected the interests of pharmacists when they coincided with the interests of the public, though this fact had not always been as apparent as it should. The present intention of the Council is a progressive movement, which is not only being led by the Council but pushed along by the Associations for securing a closer identification of the Society with the ordinary everyday business work of the pharmacist, and this was bound to lead to good.—(Hear, hear.)

OTHER TOASTS.

Mr. Chas. Umney gave the toast of "The Medical Profession," and criticised it as unjust and impudent for the central body under the National Insurance Act to suggest, when it receives prescriptions, that other preparations "just as good and much cheaper" might have been substituted. Dr. F. C. Bottomley (President, Bournemouth Medical Society) and Dr. C. R. Willans replied. Dr. J. A. Hooker proposed the toast of "The Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association," to which Mr. Bingham responded. Mr. F. E. Bilson gave the toast of "The Visitors," and this was replied to by Mr. A. T. Borthwick (Chairman of the Medical Benefit Committee), Mr. W. Bates, Mr. W. H. Okey (Bournemouth Traders' Federation), and Mr. Barton Steele (Bournemouth Dental Association). A good musical programme was carried through during the evening.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, October 29.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, Mayor's Banqueting Room, Town Hall, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (6s. each) from the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. J. W. Rhodes, 171 Fawcett Road, Southsea. In the afternoon of the same day a district meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held in the Grand Jury Room. The entrance to both is by the North Central stairs.

Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 p.m. Dr. T. S. Higgins, D.P.H., on "House Flies and Disease."

South-West London Pharmacists' Association, Stanley's, Lavender Hill, at 2.30 p.m. Annual meeting and consideration of new tariff.

West Kent (Sevenoaks Division) Pharmacists' Association, Literary Institute, Widmore Road, Bromley, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting; consideration of new tariff.

Manchester and Salford Chemists' Assistants' Association, Clarion Café, 50a Market Street, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Hot Pot Supper and smoking-concert.

Thursday, October 30.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Pharmacists' Association, Plough Hotel, High Street, Cheltenham, at 9 p.m. Mr. F. T. Palmer on "Items of Pharmaceutical Interest from Evelyn's Diary." *Chemists' Assistants' Association*, Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Social evening.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND PHARMACY ATHLETIC CLUB.—Whist-drive and dance at the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, Glasgow, on November 4. Tickets (gentlemen 6s. 6d., ladies 4s. 6d.) from Mr. W. J. Moffatt 741 Pollokshaws Road.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual reunion and smoking-concert will be held in the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, London, W.C., on November 6. Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith will be in the chair. Many well-known artists have been engaged for the occasion. Tickets (1s. 6d. each) from Mr. V. F. Lamerton, 13 Richmond Road, East Finchley, N.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 8, 1913.)

Circular device of two chimney-stacks, with words "VIXOL LIMITED" (by consent); for all goods (2). By Vixol, Ltd., Christchurch Road, Merton Abbey, London, S.W. 351,747.

"PIGSULES"; for a cattle-medicine (2). By W. Gregory & Co., Ltd., 31 Fore Street, Wellington, Somerset. 354,271.

"NECTAR"; for chemicals (2), perfumery, etc. (48), soaps and preservative oils (50). By Bird & Son, Ltd., Glamorgan Works, East Moors, Cardiff. 354,424.

"PURISOL"; for liquid paraffin (3). By L. C. Wallach, 17 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 353,037.

Leaf device with word "SANSPEINE" ("Sanspeine" disclaimed); for anaesthetics (3). By G. M. Ryland, 59-61 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 353,626.

Label devices (in Spanish); for pills (3). By Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London. 353,718/19/353,720/21

"UZOMO"; for a liniment (3). By Hasell & Co., 223 Queen's Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 353,687.

"SEMPROLIN"; for all goods (3). By W. Brass, 13-14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 353,942.

"PARASCUR"; for a medicated preparation for ring-worm (3). By W. A. F. Pacy, 1 Larkhall Rise, Clapham, London, S.W. 354,168.

"CONTROXIN"; for serums (11). By H. B. Sleeman & Co., Ltd., 84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 354,685.

"VIM"; for essences, etc., for beverages (42). By A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenter's Road, Stratford. 354,446.

"ALBIT"; for goods (47). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 352,637.

Picture of Jester with words "CAP AND BELLS BRAND," "FESTIVAL," and "FELICITY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., 37-38 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 352,076, 354,142/3.

"DANDRILL"; for a hair-lotion (48). By P. D. Oliver, "Crichton" House, High Street, Grahamstown, South Africa. 353,406.

"FLOXOIN"; for a toilet-lotion (48). By Tokalon, Ltd., 212 Great Portland Street, London, W. 354,115.

"NARGOVA"; for toilet preparations (48). By Margaret C. Grey, 17 Mornington Avenue, West Kensington, London, W. 354,223.

"DILKUSH"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W. 354,407.

"SYMPHONIE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By United Drug Co., 114 Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 354,542.

"PAREX" and letter "M" in triangle ("M" disclaimed); for goods (50). By S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. 353,532.

VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Black-quarter in Sheep.

A "STRANGE LAMB PLAGUE" broke out some time ago in Essex. It appears that a number of ram lambs were castrated and docked, and some ewe lambs were docked, at a farm near Epping, and within three days a hundred and ten of the lambs were found dead in the fields. The Board of Agriculture, on being informed of the trouble, are reported to have replied that the Department is not sufficiently staffed to allow their sending an official to investigate on the spot, but they suggested that the disease known as quarter-ill, otherwise black-quarter or black-leg, was the cause of the trouble. Outbreaks of this disease among sheep are not often recorded, but it is known that both in Ireland and in the South of England there have been outbreaks within recent years, and the Irish Department of Agriculture have for some time been engaged in experimental study of the disease with a view to its being prevented by inoculation in the same way as cattle are protected. The infection in the case of cattle is admitted through a wound either in the skin or in the mucous membrane of the mouth or stomach, and undoubtedly if the soil in the Essex case were contaminated with the bacillus the lambs would be infected similarly. Cattle over a year and a half old are rarely affected with black-quarter, but sheep are liable to be attacked at any age. An outbreak of the disease among sheep took place in Kent some years ago, and it was stated that the course of the disease was very rapid, the animals generally being found dead in the pasture without any history of previous illness; in some instances the animals staggered and fell and died in a few minutes. In cattle the incubation period is usually from one to three and never more than five days, and the disease runs its course in from half a day to two days, though in exceptional cases it may last from four to ten days. In cattle the quarters swell and the muscles and blood are black, which explains the name; but in sheep, according to Stockman, lesions of the muscles may be very slight or even absent.

Treatment of black-quarter is unavailing, and where the soil of any district is known to be infected the precaution of inoculating the stock with black-quarter vaccine ought to be adopted. This produces a modified form of the disease not sufficient to injure the animal but conferring a certain degree of immunity. It requires about fourteen days after vaccination for immunity to be established, prior to which the animal is liable to contract the disease through contact with the infection. Considering all the circumstances of the case so far as they have been reported, it seems more than probable that the Essex outbreak is really due to black-quarter, and closer investigation may prove that at some previous time the ground has been contaminated in some way with the germs of the disease.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 23.

BUSINESS in the chemical and drug markets remains in much the same condition as recently reported. The bulk of fluctuations, however, continues to favour buyers, but they are of less interest this week. Cocaine has been reduced 7d. per oz., in spite of the fact that raw material has been better lately. Menthol is again dearer, both on spot and to arrive. American peppermint oil remains quite neglected here, but the U.S. market is distinctly firm, judging by the tenor of letter-advice. H.G.H. is in more inquiry. Both senega and podophyllum-root are dearer. Opium remains neglected, with primary sellers anxious to make progress, but buyers hold aloof. Castor oil is cheaper for English, and cod-liver oil is also weaker. Citric acid remains firm on renewed American inquiry, and copper sulphate is 2s. 6d. to 5s. higher. "Messina essences"—lemon, bergamot, and orange—are all cheaper. Vanilla at auction sold steadily for the small supplies offered. Shellac is irregular, but cheaper on balance, and turpentine is dearer. Linseed oil and Ceylon coconut oil are lower. The principal movements have been as follows:

Bigger	Firmer	Easier	Lower.
Copper sulphate	Wax (Japan) c.i.f.	Ammonia sulphate	Castor oil (Eng.)
Menthol		Bergamot oil	Cocaine
Podophyllum-root		Coconut oil (Ceylon)	Lemon oil
Senega		Cod-liver oil	Shellac
Turpentine		Opium	
		Orange oil	
		Rape oil	

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is weak at \$5.70 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil in tins is 5c. per lb. lower at \$3.65. Cartagena ipecacuanha is steady at \$1.80. Hydrastis is quiet at \$4.90. Serpentry is higher at 38c., and buchu is easy at \$1.25. Copaiba is steady at 46c. per lb. for Central and South American. Balsam Canada is higher at \$9.50 per Amer. gal., and balsam tolu is lower at 75c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, ACETIC.—With the reduced price of acetate of lime, the makers of acetic acid are now offering at the following prices: Pure, 60 per cent. at 20l. 10s. to 20l.; 80 per cent., 26l. to 25l. 10s.; 90 per cent., 29l. to 28l. 10s., in returnable casks. *Glacial*, 98 to 99 per cent., 35l. 10s. to 35l.; 99 to 100 per cent., B.P., 36l. to 35l. 10s. per ton in carboys, all ex wharf London in wholesale quantities.

ACONITE.—The *Ptarmigan*, via Havre, has brought 26 bags of Japanese.

ALOE.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 93,983 lb. (1,057l.), as compared with 65,705 lb. (754l.) in 1912; the eight months'

exports were 393,470 lb. (4,533l.), as compared with 463,765 lb. (4,761l.) in 1912, or 70,295 lb. less. The usual weekly Cape boat has brought 75 cases from Mossel Bay to London this week.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—The arrival price advanced to 5s. 10d. c.i.f. since our last, but subsequently receded to 5s. 9d. c.i.f.; on the spot the value of "Red Ship" brand is 6s. 7d.

ARECA.—The *Manipur*, from Colombo, has brought 63 bags. They come to a bare market, recent business applying to single bags from second-hands at about 25s.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 25 cases good Natal were bought in at 7½d. St. Vincent sells privately at between 3d. and 3½d. per lb.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 7,706 lb., valued at 1,290l., as compared with 12,342 lb., valued at 2,559l., in August 1912. During the eight months ended August 31 the exports were 125,299 lb., valued at 25,232l., as compared with 193,750 lb., valued at 33,066l., in 1912.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The arrival prices of Japanese Monopoly camphor are 135s. per cwt. c.i.f. for B., and 142s. 6d. c.i.f. for B.B. quality.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is slightly firmer, with sellers of slabs at 1s. 4½d. and 1-oz. tablets at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. for February-March shipment.

CANARY-SEED.—At auction 250 bags La Plata offered and sold at from 80s. to 80s. 6d. per qr. gross for net.

CARAWAY-SEED.—New crop Dutch is offered at 27s. per cwt. f.o.b. Holland.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—At auction 20 packages offered and ten sold without reserve at 41s., and broken at 29s.; 100 bales China twigs realised 20s. without reserve.

CASTOR OIL.—English make of finest medicinal quality is cheaper at 29l. 5s. per ton, and firsts is now 26l. 15s. for any position prompt to December 1914 delivered free on wharf London in barrels; tins and cases, 50s. per ton extra. Belgian firsts, prompt and forward, is 25l. 15s. in free barrels f.o.b. Antwerp. The Liverpool market is bare of good seconds Calcutta, and to arrive 3½d. per lb. is quoted.

CHIRETTA is offered at 4d. per lb., with less supply now available.

CINCHONA.—The amount of manufacturing bark to be tendered for at Amsterdam on November 5 will be 12,716 packages, containing 1,136,556 kilos. The amount of quinine sulphate cannot be given, as some of the analyses have not yet been published. The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 6 will consist of 1,464 bales and 439 cases pharmaceutical bark, containing 116,575 kilos. The first-hand stock of bark at Amsterdam on October 16 consisted of 11,563 packages Government and 49,733 packages private bark, including the first-hand lots to be offered on November 5 and 6. The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of October amounted to 943,000 Amst. lb., against 738,000 Amst. lb.

CITRIC ACID.—Renewed inquiry on the part of the United States helps to keep this market firm at 2s. 1d. per lb.

CITRONELLA OIL.—Ceylon to arrive is quoted 1s. 6¾d. net c.i.f., and spot, which is very scarce, is 1s. 11d. to 2s. in tins in cases. Java is quite nominal, nothing being offered.

CLOVES are firmer, with new Zanzibar offering on spot at 6d. and old at 6½d. per lb. To arrive, October-December shipment has been sold at 5¾d., and March-May delivery at 6d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 6 will consist of 936 packages Java, weighing 51,128 kilos. Arrivals in London comprise 44 packages from Ceylon. Sales of Ceylon-Huanuco ex auction have been made at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb. for good green stout.

COCAINE.—One of the leading German makers has reduced his price by 7d. per oz. to 5s. 3d., less 5 per cent. on the basis of 175-oz. contracts, and other makers are expected to follow.

COD-LIVER OIL continues neglected, prices still tending downwards at between 92s. 6d. to 95s. c.i.f. for best brands of medicinal Norwegian oil. Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 20 that in the absence of business prime medicinal oil is nominal, and would be obtainable at between 91s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, usual Liverpool brands offering at from 24l. 2s. 6d. to 24l. 5s., and January-April at 24l. 10s.

GALLS.—Persian are firm, with sales of blue at 50s. spot, and to arrive November-December shipment is quoted 52s. c.i.f. Chinese offer at 54s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-November shipment.

GENTIAN of new crop is quoted 25s. per cwt. spot.

GINGER.—At auction 98 barrels Jamaica were bought in at 42s. to 50s. for ordinary small to middling; 349 bags Cochin and Calicut were also bought in, comprising fair brown rough at 26s. and washed Cochin at 26s. to 27s. for small; 120 bales Liberian character sold at from 16s. to 17s.

GLYCERIN.—Second-hand sellers of foreign chemically pure quote from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. below the official Convention rates of 99l. for cases and 95l. for drums in 5-ton lots naked.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts are quiet, fair half-hard offering on spot at 34s., and to arrive at 35s. c.i.f.

ISINGLASS.—The small supply of 509 packages was offered at auction, of which the bulk sold at irregular rates. Bombay realised full rates to 1d. advance; Penang tongue was steady, leaf being mostly bought in. Saigon was 3d. to 6d. cheaper, Brazil firm, and West Indian steady.

LEMON OIL is flat and lower, good brands on the spot being obtainable at from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per lb. For prompt shipment from Sicily old crop is quoted from 12s. to 12s. 3d. c.i.f., and new crop for January-March shipment 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., but at the close there is an offer at 10s. 6d. c.i.f. New season's oil for immediate shipment is already obtainable in Sicily at the equivalent of 12s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. London, and even at this price it is stated that producers find it difficult to dispose of their oil.

A Palermo advice dated October 18 states that there is no change to report for spot oil, which remains entirely neglected, with a small business at the parity of 13s. 1d. c.i.f. For new crop, trade has been generally inactive, and the feeling is easy. However, the price is unchanged, reliable sellers keeping reserved and being very prudent in booking forward contracts. Guaranteed pure oil of the new crop is quoted 11s. 3d. c.i.f. London, without engagement.

MILK-SUGAR.—Spot requirements of best white powdered can be filled at 55s. per cwt.

MENTHOL.—Last Friday business was done in Kobayashi at 14s. 6d. spot, and on Monday 15s. was paid, at which there were further buyers on Wednesday. Subsequently 15s. 6d. was paid, and at the close 16s. is asked for Kobayashi, and 15s. for Suzuki. Samisen brand is obtainable at 14s. to 14s. 6d. spot. Sellers of menthol and oil in combination quote January-February at 16s. 3d. and January-March at 15s. 6d. to 16s. c.i.f.; also menthol alone for November-December shipment at 12s. 3d. c.i.f.; in combination with oil 17s. c.i.f. has been paid for this position.

The exports of menthol from Japan during August were 9,515 kin, valued at 130,676 yen; for the eight months ended August 31 they were as follows:

		1911	1912	1913
Kin	...	72,362	78,033	138,383
Yen	...	557,406	833,074	1,926,290

Of Japan mint oil the exports in August were 10,061 kin, valued at 38,144 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 the figures were:

		1911	1912	1913
Kin	...	103,049	103,819	180,552
Yen	...	349,093	370,942	704,986

The principal destinations of the menthol exported during

the eight months for the past three years have been as follows:

To	1911	1912	1913
British India	6,619	5,683	6,524
Great Britain	16,744	18,658	39,517
France	1,808	6,525	21,705
Germany	28,616	30,860	47,077
U.S.A.	15,146	15,130	13,139
Other Countries	3,429	1,177	5,421

Kin	...	72,362	78,033	131,383
or Cases	...	1,603	1,734	3,075

MYRRH.—The *Manora*, from Aden, has brought 20 packages.

NUX VOMICA.—To arrive, Madras seed is offered at 9s. 6d. c.i.f.

OILS, FIXED.—Ceylon Coconut is 6d. to 1s. cheaper, spot offering at 49s. per cwt., while Cochin remains unaltered at 60s. on spot. Cottonseed is quiet, crude offering at 29s., ordinary pale refined at 30s., and sweet refined at 33s. per cwt. Rape is 3d. cheaper, ordinary brown crude offering at 29s. 3d., and English refined in casks at 31s. 6d. Lagos Palm oil on spot is quoted 35s. 6d., and in Liverpool at 33s. 7½d. China Wood oil on the spot is quoted 30s. 9d., and 30s. c.i.f. for September-October shipment. Soya oil is easier, Manchurian offering for September-October shipment at 26s. 3d. Petroleum is unaltered, ordinary refined American offering at 8½d., water-white at 9½d., and Russian at 8¾d. per gal. on spot. Linseed is weak, closing at 22s. 3d. in pipes on spot, and 22s. 6d. in barrels.

A monthly report dealing with the linseed-oil situation states that on balance (since September 9) prices have declined about 30s. per ton for spot and 1l. for forward positions. The difference in the fall of the two positions points to the effect of the very large spot and near supplies of seed and oil, which are a disturbing feature and, unless there is to be any radical change in the new crop situation, will be a strong factor for lower prices. Shipments from America continue large, and while it is questioned by some whether the movement will not soon cease, owing to smaller crops this year, we would not be surprised to see North America contributing to Europe again next season, as it looks as though the U.S.A. and Canada will have more than enough seed for their own requirements. It is to be noted that already this year shipments of seed to Europe have exceeded those of the previous highest record year of 1904, when oil touched about 13l. per ton. True, we now have greater general consumption, and a new factor in the soapmakers, who, owing to the high price of cottonseed and other oils, have been buying, and continue to buy, linseed oil heavily. At the moment the prospects for a great decline in the price of cottonseed are not bright, and even at the same price linseed oil has advantages. News from the Argentine recently was of an unfavourable nature owing to excessive rains and some frost, but the last reports are more optimistic. The outlook in India seems poor, and unless they have more rain it is probable the 1914 linseed crop will be small. The possibility of this, however, is too far distant at this time to seriously affect the market.

ORANGE OIL.—Prices from Sicily are lower, sweet offering for immediate shipment at 12s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f., and December-March shipment at 11s. 4d. c.i.f. London.

A Palermo advice dated October 18 states that the few parcels of early pressings which have already been offered met with so little demand that, although they are quite unimportant, they are weighing on the market and causing prices to give way, owing to the anxiety of sellers and to the lack of interest by buyers. This is also partly due to the fact that most of the local forward contracts are made for delivery November and/or December, and consequently these early parcels could not be tendered in settlement of previous engagements. Pure, new crop, is quoted 11s. 10½d. c.i.f. London.

OPIMUM is quiet and unaltered, with sellers in primary markets anxious to make progress, but very little actual business is resulting. Usual 11 per cent. Turkey druggists' quality is offering at 11s. 6d. c.i.f., and spot can be had at 14s. 6d. to 15s. for this test. Soft-shipping is firm, with sales of seconds and thirds for export at from 15s. 11d. to 15s. 9d. for poor test. Persian is quoted at from 20s. to 22s. The arrivals comprise 61 cases from Smyrna and 140 cases *via* Antwerp.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on October 10 that the sales amount to 80 cases manufacturing t.q.

qualities, at 10s. to 13s. per lb. as to quality. Market closes with buyers, who, however, are not very anxious to fulfil engagements, as sellers are now eager to make progress, and may be induced to make a further concession next week. We quote new t.q. mixed qualities (11 per cent.), 12s. 3d.; new Karahissar t.q. (11 per cent.), 12s. 6d.; new Karahissar extra selected (11½ per cent.), 12s. 9d.; new Yerlis, as to quality, 12s. 3d. to 15s.; new and old lower grades, 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. The arrivals are 3,243 cases, against 1,657 at same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent, writing on October 18, states that "the present stock in Turkey amounts to about 6,000 cases, and in many instances sales at current prices would show a loss of from 30 ptrs. to 40 ptrs. per oke, thus making it difficult to do business. We are of opinion that the downward tendency will slowly but gradually continue. The sales during the week amount to 65 cases druggists', at from 177 ptrs. to 170 ptrs. per oke for good, 36 cases soft-shipping at 217 ptrs. to 235 ptrs., and 13 cases Malatias at 230 ptrs. to 250 ptrs. The arrivals in Constantinople amount to 2,318 cases, against 1,853, and consisted of 1,308 druggists', 1,027 'soft,' and 183 Malatias. The stock is 1,601 cases, against 1,292 cases, and consists of 723 druggists', 718 'soft,' and 160 Malatias."

ORANGE-PEEL.—The new crop of Tripoli strip is not expected before December, and for a single case on spot 1s. 6d. is asked, English being obtainable at 1s. 3d.

ORRIS.—We understand that the crop of Florentine orris is again short this year, and that prices, instead of being lower, are likely to further advance ere long, large contracts having already been concluded, especially with French houses. One of the leading growers quotes best sorts at 69s. per cwt. c.i.f. London in lots of not less than 1 ton, but without engagement, as an advance may take place at any moment. On the spot good sorts are obtainable at about 70s. to 71s.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Although private-letter advices from the U.S.A. are distinctly strong in regard to so-called Wayne County oil, buyers here remain indifferent to the prospect of having to pay higher prices before the end of the year, and offers to sell at 15s. 3d. for a good brand have not led to business. Rather more inquiry is reported for H.G.H., and several sellers quote 18s. London terms, with the probability of 17s. 9d. being accepted. Japanese oil of mint is quoted on spot at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. for Kobayashi and 6s. to 6s. 1d. for Suzuki. Some business was done last week at 4s. 6d. c.i.f. for January-March shipment, and 4s. 3d. c.i.f. for March-April, but forward sellers only offer in combination with menthol.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is dearer at 39s. spot.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during August amounted to 2,047 kin, valued at 11,571 yen; and of crude iodine 750 kin, valued at 4,252 yen, was exported. During the eight months January to August the exports were as follows:

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Kin	Kin	Kin
Crude iodine ...	9 884	9 822	9,677
Potassium iodide ...	33 327	39,442	35,437

QUILLAIA.—To arrive, new crop for September-October shipment is quoted 32s. 6d. c.i.f. London; the spot value is 41s., and in Liverpool 40s. per cwt.

SAFFRON.—The new Spanish crop is expected next month, and if the weather remains favourable during harvesting, a larger crop than last year is looked for, as the plants have developed well.

SENEGA is dearer to arrive, at 2s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f., and spot holders ask 2s. 9d. net.

SHELLAC.—After touching 87s. to 88s. on spot on Monday, the market subsequently recovered to 88s. to 89s. for fair standard TN Orange, with a moderate business. Sellers of fair free AC Garnet quote 90s. and GAL 83s. Futures have been irregular.

TAMARINDS are firm, ordinary dark to fair Antigua offering at from 14s. to 15s., and Barbados at from 17s. to 18s. per cwt. in bond, with business at the intermediate price of 17s. 6d. The *Manipur* has brought 163 packages East Indian.

TARAXACUM.—English grown is offered at 42s. per cwt. for whole.

TONKA-BEANS.—Angostura have shown an advancing tendency lately at 6s. 9d. net c.i.f., the spot value being from 7s. to 7s. 3d. Frosted Para have been selling at from 3s. 9d. to 4s., and ordinary foxy at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. on the spot.

TURMERIC.—Small sales of good Madras finger have been made at from 17s. to 18s., but for quantity less would be accepted. Cochin split bulbs sell at 14s. per cwt.

TURPENTINE has shown a daily advance of 3d. per cwt., closing at 31s. for American on spot and 31s. 1½d. for November-December delivery.

VANILLA.—At auction 114 tins offered and realised steady prices, including 45 tins Seychelles, 6½ to 7½ in., at 13s.; 3 to 7 in., 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; common, part foxy and split, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; brown mouldy, 3s. 9d. to 7s.; 22 tins Ceylon sold, comprising fair to good, 7 to 8 in., 13s. 6d.; 6 to 7½ in., 12s. 6d.; 4½ to 6½ in., 10s. 6d. to 12s.; and common, 3½ to 8 in., 9s. to 11s.; 11 tins Madagascar sold at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. for common, 6 to 8 in., and 6s. for mouldy.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—For Japanese to arrive, the firmer price of 44s. per cwt. c.i.f. is asked; spot is quoted at 45s. 6d. to 46s.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market remains much the same as recently reported, and 1914 contract coverings keep on the slow side. There is a fair average volume of trade, however, and calls against existing contracts are of a satisfactory character. There is greater quickness in shipments, owing to the dropping-off of those to more northern ports. Values rule on the steady side, and mostly at unchanged rates.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The downward tendency in this market continues, and business, comparatively speaking, seems to be at a standstill. Present nearest figures: London terms, 25 per cent., prompt, 12l. 7s. 6d.; Leith, 13l. 3s. 9d. to 13l. 5s.; Liverpool, 13l. 2s. 6d. to 13l. 3s. 9d.; and Hull, 13l. to 13l. 1s. 3d. Premiums of from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton are asked by sellers, according to the term of forward delivery.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS are on the very steady side, and with higher costs of raw materials and acid ruling higher prices must be faced for next year. Present figures: Crystal alum, lump, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d., and ground, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per ton, on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Goole, Hull, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength, in casks, with usual allowances for loose slabs and customary extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous-cake, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton. Alumino-ferric, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per ton, in casks, free on rails. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Dried pulp lump hydrate of alumina, about 50 per cent. Al₂O₃, 35l. to 36l.; and ground, 37l. 10s. to 38l. 10s. per ton.

Manchester Chemical Market.

October 21.

The outlook in heavy chemicals is dull, and, if anything, buyers may look forward to having a good time in the matter of prices. Owing to heavy stocks, bleaching-powder is neglected, and caustic soda, soda-crystals, and kindred products are in very quiet inquiry. There is every prospect that in the early part of the next year there will be increased competition in soda-compounds, and in consequence buyers have not to any considerable extent placed contracts over next year, and are only buying for present requirements. Sulphate of copper shows little change, and owing to an improvement in prices in the raw material during the past few days we must not look for lower prices, which are around 24l. 7s. 6d. to 24l. 12s. 6d. per ton, best brands, delivered Manchester. Brown acetate of lime is about 7l. per ton, and grey 11l. Bicarbonate of soda, 70s. to 100s., according to quality. Loose lump alum is quoted 6l. 2s. 6d., and ground, in bags, 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 5s., f.o.r. Manchester. Murate of potash, 9s. 6d.; carbonate, 14s. 9d.; and permanganate, 36s. 3d. per cwt. Nitrate of lead, 29l. 10s. to 30l. per ton, on rails, Manchester. White acetate, 26l. to 26l. 5s.; brown, 24l. Acetate of soda, 15l. 10s.; and Epsom salts, 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton, on rails. In coal-tar products, pitch continues steady. There is a growing demand for benzols locally, especially for petrol purposes. Generally the price is around 1s. 2d.

to 1s. 3d. per gal. Carbolic acid weak, but there are not wanting indications of an improved state of things forward. Naphthas are extremely dull; wood-naphthas are also easier at 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d. per gal. for white colourless and solvent miscible.

American Peppermint Oil.

As there has been some diversity of opinion respecting the probable course of the American peppermint-oil market, careful inquiries (writes a correspondent from the West) have been made to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the weakness alleged in some directions. It has not been possible to discover any. The quantity that the important houses dealing in peppermint oil have been able to secure is smaller than they need, and they are anxious to supply themselves with further stocks. This might provide an incentive for them to talk the market down, but the circumstances are really only a testimony to the strength of the market. All the buyers in the U.S.A. are firm believers in higher prices. The dealers in the West have, moreover, only a very moderate stock on hand unsold. It was estimated that there was not more than 50,000 lb. in the hands of growers on October 1. So far as the present season's crop is concerned, it is a little early to obtain entirely accurate figures. Taking the season and the districts as a whole, it has been a very poor one. For instance, in the Bay City, Michigan district, which has been producing from about 36,000 lb. to 48,000 lb., is only turning out this year about 10,000 lb. to 11,000 lb. The 1913 crop was estimated by several shrewd judges at about 22,000 lb., so that the reduction is about half. Michigan as a whole will make a very poor show this year; on the other hand, a somewhat better result is expected in Indiana, owing to its position further south, which led to the crop escaping damage by general frosts in June. There are already demands aggregating more than double the crop remaining in the hands of growers, and as efforts to obtain the goods at lower prices in the present position must be expected to be fruitless, the absorption of the stock should lead to a further price increase. In fact, the growers' ideas are so firm at the present that any attempt to buy remaining oil would result in putting prices up rapidly without any important quantity being parted with.

The Turpentine Market.

During the past few weeks rather more interest has been shown in turpentine; there has been no great rush of buying, but the demand has quietly broadened out at gradually advancing prices. Developments, of course, depend largely on a revival of enterprise across the Atlantic, where conditions are still more or less unsettled, and big dealers none too anxious to add to their holdings. Meanwhile the receipts of this season's crop spirit have been maintained on a fairly heavy scale, so that producers have still a large exportable surplus, which tends to militate against a full campaign on the part of large groups until supplies are reduced to more manageable proportions. There is reason to believe, however, that the market has now got over the worst of the protracted period of abnormally low prices. The rise from the extreme lowest seen this year is already very considerable, while the current level of prices is the highest recorded within the last six months or so. Producers' operations are still hardly remunerative, and the question is still discussed as to how far the extent of future supplies may be affected by the low range of values. Meanwhile a marked expansion of the outlet is noted, and this feature tends to operate slowly in the direction of higher prices. Spot and near delivery remain at a moderate discount, which is explained by the still liberal stocks available, but this may be altered by the end of the year, with the statistical position gradually improving. The London warehouse stocks as returned on October 4, coupled with the quantities afloat, were 43,065 barrels, compared with 25,431 barrels for the corresponding period of 1912. The run of the London deliveries this year has been excellent, the total from January 1 to September 15 being 64,304 barrels, an increase of about 2,700 barrels against last year, and 14,200 barrels two years ago. The present state of the market tends to inspire more confidence, and consumers stand to gain but little by postponing purchases, as, given a growth of speculation, prices may rise materially.

THE BATH PHARMACY COLLEGE F.C. met the Manvers F.C. Reserves in a football match on the College ground on October 16. Good combination by the College forwards resulted in the Manvers goal being menaced on several occasions, but the first half saw matters even with a score of one goal each. After the interval the College pressed continually, and scores were registered by David, Shaul, and Johns, the result being: College, 4 goals; Manvers, 1 goal.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

British Pharmaceutical Conference Jubilee Address.

SIR,—The thanks of the entire body of pharmacists are due to Mr. J. C. Umney for his address, and, following so closely upon his useful evidence before the Royal Commission, we must all regard him as a brilliant leader. There are three points arising in connection with the address that might be considered.

(1) What is the difference in the guarantee from others, upon which the President based his pronouncement, and how is it proposed to deal with "weak knees" in the future?

(2) If the B.P. was a standard in 1868 and under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during Carteghe's régime, why has it ceased to be an authority under the present Act, and, "as it is usually accepted in the absence of any other authority," is it not rather a distinction without a difference?

(3) In clause 7 of the proposed Bill, does not the second portion of the clause do away with its chief usefulness?

If it stopped at the word "contained" in line 10, it would be a very useful provision, but proof to the satisfaction of a judicial authority may mean a very expensive and difficult matter, and if the information necessary is conveyed to the public in print of a certain size, say "bold-faced sans-serif capitals of not less than six-point face measurement," there would be no concealment and a sufficient safeguard. Faithfully yours,

MARTIN RUSHTON,

Member Pharmacy Board, Tasmania.

Hobart, Tasmania, September 13.

Poor-law Pharmacy.

SIR,—With reference to your editorial article on this subject, it seems reasonable to contend, as the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association has been urging for many years, that inmates of Poor-law institutions and the outdoor poor ought to receive services in regard to the important matter of the dispensing of medicines equal to those now provided for criminals in H.M. prisons and for lunatics under the London County Council, Metropolitan Asylums Board, etc. Fatalities which have occurred owing to the mistakes of unqualified dispensers in public institutions suggest that in view of the great responsibility involved public dispensing should be undertaken only by fully qualified persons. There can be no doubt that a step highly desirable in the interests of efficiency would be taken if Guardians were required to make arrangements for the dispensing of medicines by qualified dispensers.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT W. LINDSEY

(Chairman Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association).

Irish Pharmaceutical Council.

SIR,—I wish to correct an error in your report of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Your reporter left out entirely the reason why I withdrew my statement regarding the slackness of some of the members attending Council and committee meetings. I withdrew my statement on hearing Mr. Wells admit that the Council had politely given the hint to several of the country members not to attend so often, as the Society could not afford to pay their railway fares. After this

great admission I thought it only right to withdraw any statement I made. I think this admission retards the active working of the Society.—Yours faithfully,
Dublin. R. S. CONYNHAM.

Ulster Chemists.

SIR,—Might I through your columns draw the attention of pharmaceutical chemists of Belfast and the North of Ireland to the desirability of having some sort of association formed, whereby there might be more social intercourse and friendship among members of the craft? It could not be otherwise than for the benefit of the profession. Now, if an association were formed whereby chemists could meet and discuss matters, and have a few social meetings in the winter and outings in the summer, there is no doubt it would be good for every chemist in business. The Ulster Drug-trade Association has done excellent work: no society could have done more in its own way: still, there ought to be some kind of association such as I suggest. Yours faithfully,

SI OPUS SIR. (248/30.)

New Panels of Chemists.

SIR,—It is probable that another attempt will soon be made to "rush" the panel chemists. Few of us have forgotten the manner in which our signatures were obtained to the present contract, with its unjust stipulations preventing us obtaining full payment for work done and drugs supplied. May I be allowed to appeal to every chemist and body corporate to refuse to sign for next year unless a guarantee is given that full and prompt payment will be made each quarter? It appears certain that many of us are going to suffer loss on this year's contract, and we shall have only ourselves to blame if we are robbed a second time. Determined and unanimous, we can be assured of proper treatment; so let there be no signing without guarantees. CAMBS. (252/35.)

Insurance Discounting in Leeds.

SIR,—Are Leeds chemists so antiquated that they cannot realise the need for concerted action to resist the suggestions put forward by the Leeds Insurance Committee to meet the big deficit of funds in Leeds? The three principal suggestions are:

- (1) Discounting the bills 25 per cent. on the year's working.
- (2) Knocking off all extra dispensing-fees, such as urgent fees.
- (3) Approaching the doctors to order less.

Why should chemists in Leeds have to do without the harvest that other districts are reaping? The first suggestion is by far the most serious. Where do I come in if I have 50% knocked off my account for 200%, after paying for all the extra expense I have had to make to meet the Insurance work? Cannot we influence the Pharmaceutical Society to protect us from the assaults of such one-sided Committees? Why should we have our accounts discounted even 5 per cent. when our brother chemists in the surrounding district are being paid in full? We can do nothing individually; combination is the essence of success. Let us have a Committee appointed of men who have not been out of the retail trade for ten years or more; also let us have young men. I am approaching two of the city's M.P.s respecting this threat to discount what is lawfully ours with a view to having a question raised in Parliament. If others will also write to their M.P.s I have no doubt that we shall get our accounts paid in full, but we shall do no good by just smiling and saying "nowt." Yours faithfully,

LEEDS LOINER. (252/26.)

Insurance Dispensing

SIR,—During the quarter ending October 4 1,090 scripts have passed through my hands. The charges amount to 40*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, or 8.86*d.* each. One of these was on the Pink Form, the cost of which came to just under 10*s.* The most remarkable thing about the lot is that nearly half are "Rep. mist." Considering the bother about them all over the country, it may be of interest to your readers to know of a conversation I had with a local medical man. He maintains that we shall never be able to do away with "Rep. mist.," because every minute saved in the morning surgery is of the utmost value to the doctor. His average daily work is as follows: Consultations during

morning surgery, fifty to sixty; visits during the day, seldom under fifty; and the evening surgery hours are supposed to be 6 to 8 p.m., but he is often there until 10, his record night attendance being well over a hundred. He states quite candidly that when a patient wants the same mixture as before he has only a very faint idea what it was, and depends on the chemist entirely to keep a copy of the prescription for future reference. Personally, I don't mind at all, because I have no difficulty in tracing the original. I use a Walker's N.H.I. file, and their transfer cases for the same (cost 3*s.* for outfit), and provided I get the name and address of the patient and the date when dispensed I can turn up the original in a moment. Only once have I had any bother, and that was because of an error in the patient's name. Last quarter we only got 75 per cent. of the total amount due to us, and this could only be paid after utilising half of the floating sixpence. I am informed on very good authority that there will be another shortage this quarter. Why don't our leaders wake up and see that their *confères* are paid for work done? We seldom get our money until six or eight weeks after the quarter's end. Why is this, especially as the money is generally available at the local committee's bankers? When I get paid in full I reckon I shall have made a profit of 18*l.* on the quarter's scripts. Provided my counter trade keeps up throughout the winter the same as last, this will be all clear gain.

Yours faithfully,

IANTO. (244/52.)

Overcharges in Pricing Prescriptions.

SIR,—Evidently the London Insurance Committee's clerk has learnt through letters appearing in the *C. & D.* how to keep the accounts of the prescription department, as in the sheets which have been sent out to the chemist this quarter to enter the price of prescription upon, he has now reserved a column for overcharges and undercharges for use of Committees. That's good! It is an eye-opener of what has been done in the past. Why not go one better, and say these columns will be copied in duplicate, and a debit and credit account of all differences sent to each chemist? All chemists should now demand it. And why not go one better still?—if this is done, there is no necessity to throw the clerical work on the chemist of pricing the prescriptions at all. Let the Committee's clerk do the pricing after the prescriptions are sent up on blank pricing forms, then the chemist would only have to check overcharges and undercharges as done by clerks. Which would be perfection.

Another point which I desire to refer to is that the doctors are daily throwing more and more work which they are paid for on to the chemist. They are now falling fast in line in writing prescriptions in single-dose form, ordering 12-oz. bottles, one tablespoonful dose: that means each dose has to be multiplied by 24 by the dispenser. The result is delay in dispensing and extra labour on the chemist for his fee, as he not only has to multiply by 24 each time he puts up the medicine, but he has to multiply again when he prices, and no end of work will be thrown on the Insurance clerks, if they do their work honestly and not jump at the conclusion the chemist is right. It means more than this to the chemist: he is a loser of part of his income that should be derived from the Insurance Act, and which is equivalent to the doctor having to work at 3*s.* 6*d.* instead of 7*s.* capitation-fee. The Committee should ensure the doctor seeing every patient for repeat mixtures once in four days, by not allowing to be ordered more than four days' supply of medicine, 12 oz. one-twelfth part, or 6 oz. one tablespoonful dose, dispensing-fee same as 12 oz. If chemists take all this lying down, the doctors will soon order 12-oz. bottles, one teaspoonful dose, and see the patient once a month.

I propose that a strong union should be formed, under the leadership (if possible) of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, to get the dispensing-fees raised so that there will be nothing under 3*d.*, and no registered chemist allowed to sign the 1914 contract until the differences have been settled as requested by the Chemists' Union.

FIAT JUSTITIA OMNES HOMO. (248/8.)

Insurance Prescription's Checking.

SIR,—Checking systems should be based on "what is equitable or reasonable." A legal construction of the tariff may be possible, though one may excusably be inclined to doubt. As an example, such eminently reputable authorities in their respective spheres as Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Claud Schuster, and Dr. Wilcox each give a varying definition of "Dispensing" as applied to medicine. Who is to say which is correct? But as they appear to agree that dispensing involves a "prescription," and the essence of dispensing is the "act of compounding or preparing in form for exhibition the prescribed remedies," then one may fairly take that as a basis in judging when a dispensing-fee is chargeable or not. The fact as to whether the prescriber gives direction to the chemist regarding what shall be made (ft. mist., etc.) or embodies directions for the patient, may be material in judging "what is a prescription," but need not have any influence in charging or not charging dispensing fees. Insurance Committees are not inclined to challenge the dispensing-fee on such a prescription as tab. thyroid xxiv. This brings up another point—viz., how to price out, say, this tab. thyroid prescription. If you simply add one-third to the wholesale prices it is equivalent to saying that the "act of compounding" (agreed above as the essence of dispensing) has been carried out, not by the panel chemist, but by the wholesaler. An Insurance Committee may surely object to pay the wholesaler for making the tablets and then the dispensing-fee to the panel chemist. A reasonable rule would read: "Ingredients should be priced out at tariff charge or by tariff method, and the dispensing-fee added." An exception to this might be made for B.P. and B.P.C. galenical preparations such as ung. resorcin co., mist. bismuth. c. pepsin, etc., but not for tablets, suppositories, capsules, etc. Lozenges should also be an exception to the rule. To add one-third, then a dispensing-fee at rate of 3d. per doz. borders on the absurd. Other points:

Infusions.—Fresh infusions generally are official, and are therefore presumably what Committees pay for. Whether any objection could be legitimately raised against the substitution of concentrated for fresh may not be worth considering. When the prescriber particularly designates "Concentrated," then it is reasonable to regard the preparation as "not" in the tariff and chargeable accordingly. This would apply also to concentrated decoctions and to liq. am. acet. conc. The effect of including the latter in this class of preparations (and its exclusion is impossible) materially balances the advantages accruing from the increased prices the rule gives for the expensive concentrated infusions.

Emulsions.—Mucilago and emulsifying agents, if necessary to be used in appreciable quantity, should be charged. It is safe to say that Insurance Committees expect "dispensing" to be done *secundem artem*. If this necessitates the use of an ingredient not specified by the prescriber they will not mind paying for it; any deduction in such cases should be strenuously resisted.

Poison-bottles are chargeable to the Insurance Committee only if a *statutory* poison is an ingredient of a prescription not intended for internal use. Lin. iodi, zinci sulph., plumbi subacet. are not statutory poisons; ammonia over 5 per cent. and carbolic acid of any strength would probably be regarded as statutory poisons; hence with the former bottles could not be charged; in the latter case the charges may pass unchallenged.

Appliances.—No doubt now exists as to trusses, throat-sprays, and brushes. These cannot be supplied at the expense of the Drug Fund. Elastic-web bandage is allowed in some districts, and reasonably so. Boric wool is also allowed; Gamgee tissue not. Capsicum wool is an interesting case. Is it a drug or an appliance? If an appliance, it cannot be supplied, but if its rubefacient properties are predominant and its protective virtues subservient, why not call it a "drug"? If so, it must be allowed.

The difficulty of knowing what to do may be solved generally by some such reasoning as is indicated in capsicum wool. As a further example, take, say, guaiacose. Martindale classes this under the heading "Nutrimenta." The point to consider is whether the nutrient properties predominate with the medicinal property subservient or *vice versa*. Judging in this way, if you decide for the "nutrient," then do not supply.

When a prescription is marked "Tubercular" or "Sanatorium," the Sanatorium Fund is responsible for its payment. Hitherto much doubt has existed, nor can the chemist hope for enlightenment. He can always depend on getting paid, and the best and simplest course to adopt is to include it with his ordinary "drug account" and send to the Committee. They may pay out of the Drug Fund and repay that from the Sanatorium Fund. A similar course may easily be followed in the case of "immigrant" prescriptions. Yours truly,

ANOTHER CHECKER. (240/64.)

Price Protection.

SIR,—It is very doubtful if the system of protected prices by which a fixed profit is assured will be permanently successful under the new conditions that I have observed. Having had occasion during the last few years to look at the problem from all its sides, instead of the one point of the retailer only, I think that unless the matter is treated in a much broader, not to say juster, spirit, a great change must take place. The manufacturer having evolved an article, often after the expenditure of a great deal of time and money, proceeds to spend large amounts in advertising to create a demand, having previously protected his goods, as far as he can, by registering some fancy name and adopting a characteristic package; and if his advertising is original, forceful, and persistent, he obtains a steady demand for it. In order to secure the good will of the distributor he may join some association which exists to protect profits, allowing about 10 per cent. for the wholesaler and from 20 to 25 per cent. for the retailer. By doing this he thinks that his goods will be freely supplied when they are asked for, and that no effort will be made to substitute other makes; but, as a matter of fact, what really happens is that as soon as it is proved there is a steady demand for his class of article, some of the wholesale houses put up imitations, copying the package very closely and adopting a name perhaps differing only in a few letters from the original, and showing a profit of from 33½ to 50 per cent. and possibly a slightly lower price to the public. These goods are prominently shown and pushed against the original whenever possible, and in cases where the articles possess a coined name rather difficult for the public to pronounce, I have heard the customer's pronunciation corrected and the imitation product brilliantly substituted.

Now, this is both wrong and unfair, as the demand has been entirely created by the advertising for the original, and it is only common honesty to give the public what they ask for and expect to get. In the case of some proprietary lines that bear a very small margin of profit, the retailer will sometimes excuse himself on the grounds that it would be impossible to pay expenses on such a slender margin, but I find that price protection is no bar to substitution, and I often feel very much ashamed of our craft when I see the counter covered with close imitations of protected goods.

Until a few years ago the chemist used to put up nearly all his own preparations, very often possessing marked characteristics of their own and enjoying considerable local popularity; now he buys these imitations by the gross ready packed, and so any claim for individuality is totally false. The wholesaler, who, in addition to handling the original product, also makes the imitation, is perhaps more to blame than the retailer, and often justifies his action with the old plea that "everyone does it nowadays." There are, however, a good few wholesale houses that do not make substitutes for their original clients' goods, and it is quite within the power of the manufacturer to distribute his goods exclusively through these channels.

The retailer cannot expect the manufacturer to keep on paying for advertising to sell an imitation product and at the same time give a protected profit on his own, and must sooner or later ask the trade to choose between a fair protected profit and free trade in substitution. From the public point of view substitution is only another word for cheating. When a manufacturer intends to spend a large amount of money over advertising

it is only common sense for him to make sure that his product is as good as it can be in every way, as it is only by repeat sales, due to the merits of the article, that any ultimate profits can be obtained. The aim of the maker of the substitute is to give as cheap an article as possible, devoting all his energy and ingenuity to copying the name and package as closely as he dares.

Faithfully yours,
MINOR MAN. (210/15.)

Prescribing by Telephone.

SIR,—One of your American contemporaries has recently obtained the opinions of its subscribers on the question, "Should a chemist dispense a prescription given him by a physician over the telephone?" This reminds me of the report in the *C. & D.* of March 29, as to the increasing use of the telephone in Denmark for the purpose of transmitting prescriptions. There medical and pharmaceutical societies approached the Board of Health with a view to regulating this matter. The recommendations made would prohibit the use of the telephone except for short distances, and only then in exceptional cases. Even for the few cases when they think it might be used it has to be taken down, only, by a qualified pharmacist, and when he has it down in full, with the name and address of both patient and physician, he must read it through to the sender. A special book has to be kept in which these prescriptions are copied. The doctor has to send a written prescription confirming the telephoned prescription. Several poisons (*e.g.*, morphine and cocaine) can only be dispensed to the extent of double the dose for one day on a telephoned prescription. I notice that few of the letters sent to the "Bulletin of Pharmacy" denounce the telephone practice, and the case for it may be summed up as follows:

1. Mistakes have been known to occur because of illegibility of written prescriptions. The value of the *C. & D.* prescription competitions cannot be overrated. This opinion, sent on a postcard, is very much to the point: "Should a druggist dispense a prescription given him over the telephone? Yes, because in fifteen years' experience I have found that all physicians *talk* plain enough, but only about one-third of them *write* plain enough."

2. It has been said of a village in Yorkshire, called Baildon (which place had no fire brigade of its own, but borrowed the one belonging to the adjoining township), that once when a fire broke out the official responsible for the department sent a postcard informing the fire brigade of the fact. The time saved in getting the medicine to the patient may often save a life.

3. In case of omitted quantities or overdoses one has to wring up the doctor, whereas in taking the prescription on the telephone the thing can be put right at once, and much valuable time saved.

4. The doctor also reaps a benefit, for by the written method the patient finds out exactly what he is taking (for most people to-day have a fair acquaintance with the names of drugs), which is not always advisable. The chemist also has difficulty in getting the price he thinks he ought to receive when the patient says: "The doctor has just given me this little prescription of bicarbonate of soda, nux vomica, and infusion of gentian."

5. The telephone keeps the pharmacist in close touch with the physician. He can suggest the best way of dispensing and thus save incompatibles and unpharmaceutical preparations. If the pharmacist is capable, the more he is in touch with the physician the better for both.

The subject is beginning to be important in this country, and it is just as well to know the experience of our brother chemists in America. When one is taking the prescription over the telephone it is essential to repeat it, after writing out, and it is wise to use both English and Latin names, particularly for such things as calomel. As one man put it, and he seemed to voice the opinion of the bulk of American druggists, "I do not believe that a pharmacist who cannot correctly receive a prescription over the 'phone is competent to compound a written one. Nor do I believe a doctor is competent to write a prescription who cannot repeat it." I was tempted to count up a few recent pages of my own prescription book, and found that the last sixty prescriptions were made up as follows: Written 29, telephoned 18, and verbal 13.—Yours truly,

REMITOR. (181/54.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Appreciation.

I should not care to allow my subscription to your welcome weekly visitor to drop now. Please find 10s. P.O. enclosed herewith. I have been one of your readers since 1873, having commenced when an apprentice.—*G. C.* (13/2).

To Prevent Duplication of Orders.

In reply to subscriber *Simla* (14/10) I think the method of preventing duplication of goods on order for overseas traders is by means of an indent book. This is arranged alphabetically, and goods are entered in this as ordered—*e.g.*, acid, boric, 22.10.13/1 cwt. Goods such as hair-brushes are entered in a lump, and reference then made, when necessary, to the copy of indent.—*Transport* (251/59).

Yew-leaves.

I read Xrayser's "Observations and Reflections" in the *C. & D.* every week with great pleasure. I was rather interested in his remarks last week on yew-leaves, as we had some cattle poisoned here last year within two or three hundred yards of my shop. The yew branches had been cut in a garden and thrown over the hedge, and eaten probably after they had dried, in which state the locals say it is much more poisonous.—*J. Wade* (Masham).

Holidays in Holland.

"J. P. N." will find the comparative dearthness of Holland (which is all I meant to charge against it) explained and illustrated in Mr. E. V. Lucas's "A Wanderer in Holland," pp. 7 and 8. It is not that hotel charges and railway fares are much in excess of those of other countries—possibly they are not at all in excess—but the tourist is apt to forget that, as Mr. Lucas puts it, "the spidery letter 'f,' which in those friendly little restaurants in the Rue Hareng at Brussels had stood for a franc, now symbolises that far more serious item the florin; and f.1.50, which used to be a trifle of one and threepence, is now half a crown." It is partly, no doubt, in consequence of this high unit that, as he complains, some things in Holland are "dear beyond all understanding," for a low unit usually means a poor, or at least an economical people, and *vice versa*. The Scots and English pounds are cited by Sir Walter Scott as instances of this truth. Your correspondent's experience seems to have been more in Belgium than in Holland, but he admits having spent "a bit more" in Rotterdam than in Bruges. I should be sorry to keep him from revisiting Holland. Let me advise him to read Mr. Lucas first, not as a deterrent, but as a most delightful guide.—*Xrayser II.*

Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

Durham (10/23).—(1) "Liver Salts" is a name which can be used by anybody. (2) The official fees for the registration of each trade-mark are 10s. on application and 20s. on registration, but the cost is more if there be informalities or opposition.

Arce (226/17).—The payment under the NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT in respect of an apprentice between sixteen and twenty-one years of age who receives 1s. per week as wages is 4d. per week for the apprentice and 3d. for the employer; after twenty-one, if the earnings do not exceed 1s. 6d. per day, the payment is 6d. per week, and it has to be paid by the employer. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 457 (corrected reply).

Z. M. (246/73) asks whether it is illegal to sell in England, in cases where the contents of the bottle have been manufactured in England, eau de Cologne bearing a label: "Johann Maria Farina (Trade Mark), Köln a.R."? [We are advised that the use of the word "Köln" upon the label is rendered illegal by the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. The use of the words "Johann Maria Farina," or of a trade-mark, may be the subject of an action for an injunction and damages, but they may not necessarily be an offence under the statute mentioned.]

Insurance Dispensing Queries.

POWDER IN BULK.—*W. T. G.* (248/15) cannot understand why a dispensing-fee should not be charged on "Pv. acid. boric. 4 oz." [The single-powder difficulty was one which became troublesome in the first days of Insurance dispensing. As a compromise it was decided to charge a dispens-

ing-fee on a weighed dose, but not on a bulk powder. Even if directions for use have to be written on the label, we cannot say that the rules permit a dispensing-fee to be charged, although in our opinion this should be allowed.]

C. B. (247/6).—The latter part of the reply to "W. T. G." above covers your query.

GNOCOCCUS VACCINE.—*R. S.* (243/41) says his local Insurance Committee refuses to pay for gonococcus vaccine on the ground that it is not a drug. He adds, before supplying it he read in his trade paper that vaccines could be supplied. [No doubt "R. S." read the letter from the Insurance Commissioners printed in our issue of March 15 (index folio 424). In this the following statement is made:

It would appear that under the provisions of this regulation vaccines and similar preparations may be supplied by the practitioner attending the insured person.

The regulation referred to is Regulation 30 (2), and the reply shows that the Insurance Commissioners regard vaccines as coming within the purview of medicines. As a matter of fact, the reply related to the supply of tuberculin under Sanatorium Benefit, but that does not affect the point at issue.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

P. T. S. (223/35).—**A CHEAP FACE-CREAM.**—Boil half a gallon of soft water, and in it dissolve crystallised boric acid 3ss., and when nearly cold add tragacanth (best pale in flake and broken into small pieces) 3j. (Powdered tragacanth must not be used.) Set aside for twenty-four hours, after which shake occasionally until a smooth mixture is obtained. Strain through muslin and add the following mixture:

Synthetic rose otto	...	...	3ss.
Oil of lavender	...	...	mx.
Benzoic acid	...	...	5j.
Rectified spirit	...	...	3iij.
Glycerin	...	...	5vj.
Water	...	...	to ½ gal.
French chalk	...	...	3j

Mix in the above order, shaking occasionally in the course of two days; then filter, and add to the borated tragacanth mixture.

C. R. H. (Madras) (210/51).—**HISTORY OF INCENSE GUMS.**—You will find Flickiger and Hanbury's "Pharmacographia" a valuable source of historical information on benzoin, storax, olibanum, and similar products. There are given references to the original sources, which can be consulted in case fuller information is desired. The book is out of print, but a copy could be obtained through an advertisement in the Coloured Supplement. Tschirch's "Handbuch der Pharmakognosie," which is being published in parts by Tauchnitz, Leipzig, also deals historically with the vegetable products used in medicine.

Nux Vom. (233/52).—**VETERINARY QUERIES AND REPLIES.**—(1) A calf a year old has had diarrhoea for two months. Chalk and catechu powder has been given, but the diarrhoea continues. What would be the cause and treatment? [The diarrhoea may be due to an irritant or to disease. Give

Ol. ricini.	...	...	aa. 3x.
Aque calcis	...	...	aa. 3x.

After it has operated, give the following once or twice daily in flour gruel or starch liquid as required:

Pulv. opii	...	...	3j.
Pulv. kino	...	...	3ij.
Pulv. catechu	...	...	5ij.
Cretæ præp.	...	...	5ij.—M.

Should this prove ineffectual after a few days' trial, an examination by a qualified veterinary surgeon must be made, as in all probability the animal may be suffering from tuberculosis of the bowels, strangylosis, or Johne's disease.] (2) Spots on pigs at first red, then they turn to a dark red. It is not itchy. The pig will not eat. Has been fed on yellow pea-meal and potatoes. What internal and external remedy? [Pigs are very subject to eruptions of the skin and isolated spots, which change their colour through various tints or shades. The eruptions are

generally due to a morbid and acid condition of the blood or exposure to the sun and weather. Wash thoroughly with buttermilk and dress with ung. boricum. Give internally twice daily in food:

Potass. bicarb.	...	...	aa. 5j.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	5j.
Antim. nig.	...	...	5j.
Bol. armen.	...	...	5j.]

(3) A soft lump on cow's hock. Owner knows of no cause. Not painful, and without inflammation. Would a red iodide blister be best; if so, what strength? What is the cause? [This seems to be a tumour or wind-gall growing from a sprain, or what is called "sprung hock." Apply the following and treat as ordinary blisters are:

Hydrarg. iod. rub.	...	...	aa. 5ij.
Iodi	...	...	aa. 5j.
Hydrarg. oleatis,	...	...	aa. 5j.
Ung. hydrar.	...	...	5ij.—M.]

(4) A small pock rises on cow's teats, and in the course of a few weeks it rises to a top, then bleeds when milking. What are the cause and the cure? [Cases of this kind are not uncommon, they usually appear after cracked teats and cow-pox; they are very troublesome and painful, more so when milking. When seen bring to a head as fast as possible, make an incision, and scrape out, and apply sol. argent. nit. (1-10) twice or thrice daily until it practically disappears; it can then be dressed with a simple astringent dressing. Laxative and fever medicines should be given internally during the painful period.]

W. C. (246/25) and *Apprentice* (249/13).—**OUTDOOR APPRENTICES'** wages amount to about 40% per annum for a three-years' apprenticeship, and about 60% for four years'. In some cases no payment is made for the first year, but in Scotland, where outdoor apprenticeship with wages is the rule, it is customary to begin payment the first year at the rate of 4s. to 5s. per week. Premiums when paid by outdoor apprentices are returned as wages, except in those cases where the employer is an exceptional man.

L. H. S. (242/37).—**DYEING BILLIARD-BALLS.**—The nitromuriate of tin employed as a mordant in dyeing billiard-balls is much employed in dyeing, in which industry it is also known as oxychloride of tin or pink cutting liquid. It consists of a solution of stannous and stannic chloride. The method of preparation is to add 1 part of stannous chloride to 1½ part of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.31) in small portions at a time, with constant stirring to prevent boiling over from the violence of the action. Another method is to dissolve 337 parts of stannous chloride in 300 parts of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.10) with the aid of a minimum of water, and adding 58 parts of potassium chlorate in small portions at a time.

T. H. C. (246/29).—The best adhesive for grease-proof bags into which melted fat is to be poured is white of egg. This is used with success as an adhesive for the seams of paper cookery bags.

W. R. (245/25).—**DRY-ROT APPLICATION.**—Mercury perchloride is not soluble in creosote oil. The proper method of employing these two preservatives is to apply first the mercury perchloride and then the creosote oil, the object of the latter being to prevent the soluble antiseptic from being washed out when the wood is exposed to the action of water. The first part of the process is known as "kyanizing," and consists in immersing the wood in non-metallic vessels containing mercury perchloride (1 lb. to 10 or 15 gals. of water). The time of immersion varies from twenty-four hours to three weeks, according to the size of the timber. After removal and drying the wood is painted over with creosote oil.

H. I. E. (245/60).—**REMOVING IODINE-STAINS FROM THE HANDS.**—The application to the hands of either ammonia or solution of sodium hyposulphite should be all that is necessary for taking out iodine-stains.

J. J. (23/58).—**SNEEZING-POWDER.**—Professor Chas. H. La Wall, who examined a sneezing-powder sold in vials labelled "Kachoo Powder," found it to consist of acridine, a basic substance obtained as a fraction of coal-tar, associated with crude anthracene. It is a powerful sternutatory, and as its use for that purpose is attended with considerable risk it should not be sold for employment as a practical joke.

Phenactin (244/25).—**BOOKS FOR APPRENTICE.**—For a chemistry book you cannot do better than Attfield's "Chemistry" (Gurney & Jackson, 15s.), while for botany Oliver's "Elementary Botany" (Blackie, 2s.), with a field book such as Hayward's "Botanist's Pocket-book" (Bell, 4s. 6d.), or John's "Flowers of the Field" (S.P.C.K.).

Sapo (249/41).—(1) LIQUID METAL-POLISH.—See *C. & D.*, September 27, index folio 512. (2) BLACK-BOOT POLISH.—See *C. & D.*, August 16, index folio 312. You will readily understand that we cannot repeat formulæ given so recently; but if for any reason the recipes to which we refer are not what you require, we can furnish others if you explain your wants.

J. F. (249/51).—BLEACHING FRESH GRASSES.—The lines upon which your experiments should be conducted are to remove as much of the chlorophyll as possible by solvents, and then to employ a bleaching agent. The solvents for chlorophyll are alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide, also alkaline liquids. We suggest soaking the grasses in a hot solution of potassium carbonate and then placing in a suspension of chlorinated lime to which acetic acid has been added to liberate the chlorine.

Spec. (Ceylon) (246/62).—DETECTION OF TANTALUM.—This metal is generally associated with niobium in mineral ores. The method given for its detection in Cahen and Wootton's "Mineralogy of the Rarer Metals" (Griffin, 6s.), a very useful book for prospectors, is as follows:

The mineral is fused with six times its weight of potassium bisulphate, the mass pulverised, lixiviated with water, then with hot dilute hydrochloric acid. The residue is digested with ammonium sulphide to remove the tungsten, tin, etc.: it is then washed and again extracted with dilute hydrochloric acid. The residue should be colourless, and can only contain silica and the oxides of niobium and tantalum. If niobium is present the residue will give a colourless bead with microcosmic salt in the oxidising flame, but this becomes violet in the reducing flame, or blue if the bead is saturated with oxide. On adding ferrous sulphate the bead becomes blood-red. Tantalum oxide dissolves in the bead, but imparts no colour to it.

The separation of the oxides is a difficult process. Marignae's method is based upon the difference in solubility between the tantalum-potassium fluoride and the niobium-potassium oxyfluoride. Tantalum metal is worth about 18s. per lb. Browning's "Introduction to the Rarer Metals" (Chapman & Hall, 6s. 6d.) is another useful book for your purpose.

J. N. K. (Cairo) (248/39).—(1) TINCTURA GENTIANÆ.—There has never been officially recognised in this country a formula for simple tincture of gentian. We have no doubt that the English doctor intended to order the compound tincture, which has been official in England since 1745. (2) MUCILAGE IN BISMUTH MIXTURES.—The question as to whether mucilage should be added to mixtures containing bismuth carbonate or subnitrate when not ordered by the prescriber is discussed in "The Art of Dispensing," the opinion of the best dispensers being against any addition. This is especially unnecessary in the present day, when extra light bismuth salts are readily obtainable, May & Baker, e.g., specialise in a bismuth carbonate which remains suspended in water without the addition of mucilage.

H. B. R. (239/9).—(1) WILLESSEN FABRIC, which is waterproofed with copper ammonio-sulphate, and to which it owes its green colour, is an excellent material for sunblinds, as it cuts off most of the actinic rays of light that passes through it. (2) GREEN OIL made with chlorophyll requires 1 part of oil-soluble chlorophyll to 99 parts of oil. The tinctorial power of this substance, however, varies somewhat.

S. K. (249/48).—Medical examination of the nose is necessary before anything can be suggested as to its improvement. The nasal bone appears to be abnormally large, but whether congenital or otherwise you do not say.

W. R. (192/73).—MISTURA FERRI LAXANS (Miller General Hospital) is as follows:

Sulphate of iron	...	...	3 gr.
Magnesium sulphate	...	...	30 gr.
Dilute sulphuric acid	...	...	5 mins.
Peppermint-water	to	...	1 fl. oz.

PASTILLE GUIMAUVE (Pâté de Gomme of the French Codex) is made as follows:

White Senegal gum,		
White sugar,		
Distilled water	...	of each 100 grams
Orange-flower water	...	100 grams
The white of twelve eggs.		

Wash the gum twice and let it drain. Dissolve it in water in a water-bath. Pass the solution through a stretched cloth; add to it the broken sugar, and let it evaporate in a water-bath to the consistency of thick honey. Beat the white of eggs to a froth with the orange-flower water, and add the mixture in portions to the paste held over a mild

fire, and continue to stir very briskly until it has reached a consistency that it will no longer adhere to the back of the hand when applied hot with the spatula. Pour it on to a marble slab, or into boxes sprinkled with starch.

Antiquarian (153/68).—We agree that OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS throw perhaps as much light as any documents upon the trade to which they relate, and the fragments of those of Peter Huigons, apothecary, London, which are preserved in the British Museum (Harl. MSS., 1454), are full of curious interest. They begin in the year 1594, and extend some distance into the following century. Huigons had evidently an excellent trade, earls and countesses figuring among his customers; but he did not disdain to sell pipes and tobacco, the former at 3s. per dozen, the latter at 40s. per lb. For a purgative enema and syringe he charges 8s.; for a purgative "potion" 3s. 4d. In 1603 "Rad. Rhabarbari opt." was charged 2s. 6d. per oz.; "Sem. Foeniculi dule." 4d.; "Ol. Amygd. dulc." 10s. per lb.; "Fol. Sennæ Alex." 5d. per oz.; while "Zingib. elect." was only 2s. per lb. In the same account occur the items "Sem. Papav. alb." 1 oz., 3d.; "Ol. Violarii opt." 1 lb., 5s. For "Aq. Rosar. Damascen." he charges in a later account 4s. per lb.; for "Manna opt. Calabrin." 1s. per oz.; for "Cons. Rosæ rub." 4s. per lb.; for "Ol. Cariophyllor. Chemii" 1s. 8d. per drachm; for "Ol. Origani Chymii" 6d. Of course, many drugs and preparations not now in use occur in these accounts, among them being "Rad. Zedoarii," at 1s. per oz.; "Aq. Bugloss. opt.," charged 1s. per lb., "cum viro"; "Lap. Bezoar. Orientalis" (weighing 10 scruples), 15s.; "Syrup Acetositis Citrei," 1l. per 12 oz., an enormous price for such an article; "Mithridatium excellent." 13s. per 4 oz.; "Lac Virginis," 2s. per lb.; "Cera Virginis puriss." 1s. 4d. per 4 oz. A powder composed of pearls and coral (apparently one dose) is charged 3s.; a plaster of "Caranna cum Vin. Hispan. extens." 3s. 4d.; "Radices Eryngii condit." (quantity not given), 3s.; "Pulyis ad Gonorrhæam cum Corall." 4s.; "Bolus cum Cassia et Terebinth." 3s. 4d. Among toilet articles supplied to "Donna Arrabella," we note "Unguent. Pomati excellent." 5s.; "Rosulæ exquirit. fact. pro dentibus." 5s. All these prices must be multiplied by 4½ at least to bring them to present value. We wonder what Mr. Huigons would have thought of our Insurance dispensing tariff.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1863.

Objects for the Shop-window.—I. Chemicals.

We think our readers will admit that chemicals are not out of place in a chemist's shop-window; yet how seldom are they seen there! The cheesemonger exhibits cheeses; the baker, loaves; and the grocer, groceries; but the chemist carefully secludes his chemicals, and shows to the world the works of the potter, the glass-blower, and the brush-maker. Yet under the head of chemicals are forms of great beauty, and colours which rival in brilliancy those of the gayest flowers. How is it, then, that chemicals are so persistently kept in the background? Every reader has probably two or three answers ready: "The trouble of preparing specimens is too great for a busy man to undertake." "The sale of pure chemicals forms an insignificant part of the chemist's business." "The raw materials for making rare chemicals are too expensive." These three reasons against the exhibition of chemicals are perhaps the strongest that can be urged, but we do not admit their validity. Good specimens can be prepared with very little trouble during those spare intervals which occur in the work of the busiest chemist. For instance, in crystallising a salt, a few minutes only are required to prepare for the processes of solution and filtration; and when these processes have been satisfactorily performed, time and the natural forces may be left to complete the work. Then as to the small demand that exists for pure chemicals, we cannot accept this as an objection of much weight. There is no demand for the elaborately-stitched coloured morocco boots we see in the bootmakers' windows, or for the hundred-bladed knives displayed by the cutlers. These show-objects are merely examples of fine workmanship, and are exhibited to prove that the makers are able to execute any orders that may be entrusted to them. In precisely the same way, a series of fine laboratory products displayed in a chemist's window is simply intended to show that the exhibitor brings ample knowledge and skill to bear on the ordinary operations of pharmacy. Lastly, as to the expense of raw materials, we will just state that the largest and most perfect crystals we have ever examined have been prepared from crude commercial salts which cost next to nothing.

PURSUANT to a judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in an action in the matter of the estate of David Anthony deceased between James Morrison Tate Purvis (on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of the above-named Daniel Anthony deceased) Plaintiff and James Hall Defendant the Creditors of David Anthony late of 36 Plaster Avenue 39 St. Mary Street and 110 Queen Street all in the City of Cardiff who died on the 20th day of July 1913 are on or before the 19th day of November 1913 to send by post prepaid to James Hall of No. 33 St. Mary Street Cardiff of the firm of James Morgan & Co. of the same place the Solicitors of the Defendant James Hall the executor of the will of the deceased their full Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Sargent, Room No. 252, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the matter.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1913.

CARTHEW, WHEELER & HANCOCK,

1 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London,

Agents for James Morgan & Co., of Cardiff,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff and Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of William Giles late of Walsend in the County of Northumberland Chemist deceased who died on the 12th day of June 1913 and whose Will was proved in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Probate Registry on the 14th day of October 1913 by Henry Giles Eleanor Giles and Margaret Elizabeth Giles the executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to me the undersigned on or before the 7th day of November next after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said William Giles deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said executors will not be liable for the assets of the said William Giles deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1913

GARFORTH DRURY, 95 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

A PRACTICAL Suggestion.—I have some particularly smart ideas for a Cough Cure; 12 years' experience with National Advertisers in Advertising, Publicity, and Sale-selling Propositions, I would appreciate the opportunity of submitting my credentials before you. Write, E. Howard, Advertising and Postal Expert, 30 Holmesdale Road, Highgate, London.

MAKE MONEY by advertising your Specialities; send for our new Mail-order list free, also specimens of new designs in Circulars; mutual Circulars supplied at 5s. per 10,000. carriage paid; low estimates given for Printing and Drafting Handbills, Booklets, etc. H. E. Fuller, Ltd. (formerly B. Whitworth Hird, Ltd.) Advertising Specialists, Colegate Street, Norwich.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

CHEMISTS' Fittings, Silent Salesman Showcases, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Desks, Glass-front Counters, Counter Drawers, Shop-soiled. Second-hand, at unbeaten prices; before you decide get my estimate, you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. George Cook, the Chemists' working Shopfitter, 30 Buttesland Street, East Road, near Old Street Tube Station.

CHEMIST'S second-hand large stock of Drug-fittings, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Glass-fronted-Counters, Window-Enclosures, Mirrors, Window Shelves, Swan-neck Carboys, also complete Fittings for large Drug Stores, cheap to clear; estimates free; cheapest house in the trade for structural alterations, Shop-fronts, etc. H. Mills, Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, E.C.

I ARREST THAT MAN

who would pass your window with a careless glance. I catch his eye with a pretty picture and a striking phrase. Before he knows it he is reading a little talk about your Tooth Powder, Tonic Liver Pills, Fig Syrup, anything you want to push. The talk is interesting and instructive; it makes him feel that **YOU KNOW** all about such things. That is the new way of window advertising—the **TALKING CARD** way. Send P.C. for details.

BROMLEY, Chemist, WHETSTONE, MIDDLESEX.

H. E. CULLWICK'S CHATS ON DENTISTRY, NO. 9.

Many Chemists are interested in Dentistry,

Some do well, and some do not. If you are amongst the latter why not find out the reason? Perhaps you are not in business for profit but for fun, but if you really mean business and wish to progress, write to-day to H. E. CULLWICK, 8 North Street, Wolverhampton, for price list for good work at reasonable prices. Showcases and Specimens supplied. **Established 1888.**

IT MAY SEEM IMPOSSIBLE

to arouse the curiosity of the public, rivet their attention on your shop, window, and specialties; the sales of the latter to increase. But it is not. Adverts for this will be copyright, the new side line, (Patent applied for) and only Pharmacists supplied with the complete scheme. Write at once for particulars, free on receipt of stamp. N.B.—All inquiries unanswered will be dealt with this week.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist, RETFORD.

EVERY GENUINE PACKAGE



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ONLY LARD
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Please Try Our DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We send six gross assorted or otherwise, carriage paid, to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

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Clear Blue Tinted.—Good Quality.
3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ozs. Plain or graduated, round edges.
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10/- 11/- 16/- 20/- per gross.

CHEAP BOTTLES for Dispensing.
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7/- 8/3 8/6 per gross.

WHITE PHIALS.—GOOD QUALITY.
1 1 1/2 2 ozs. Plain or teaspoon.
4/- 4/6 4/3 5/3 per gross.

I. ISAACS & CO.,

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.,
or ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY, 7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
Orders sent to either establishment have attention.
Established 100 Years

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances may be sold during closed hours if the statutory notice is exhibited. Two cards are necessary, one at the counter and the other to be seen by the public from the outside. Price 8d. (two cards) post free.

The C. & D. Book Department,
42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WHAT offers? "Modern Physician," complete; five volumes; quite new, unsoiled. TAYLOR, Central Drug Stores, Pentre, Glam.

DENTAL.

DENTAL.—Eight pairs Ash's nickel-plated forceps in leather case, 40s. WARD, Dentist, 357 Norwood Road, London, S.E.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

TRIAL case, 222 aluminium and gilt-mounted lenses, as new; cost £9; accessories. Offers, "Alpha," 85 High Street, Hounslow.

SHOP FITTINGS.

THREE swan-neck carboys, Maw's, 6 gall. stands and window-irons; good condition; what offers? MERRICK, Pharmacist, Dorchester.

SHOPFITTINGS, old but good; handsome mahogany wall-case, screen, drawers, 4 large pear carboys, bottles. Apply, 17/260, Office of this Paper.

140 SHOP-ROUNDS, various sizes; one very large and five small specie jars; 15 blue jars; 2 carboys; must be sold. "R.," 161 Fratton Road, Portsmouth.

MAHOGANY perfumery-case, 2 doors, mirror centre, 5 ft. long, £2 10s.; mahogany mineral-water stand, with marble top, 20 in. square, £2; 6-gall. carboy, 10s.; cachet folder, 1s. 3d.; 12-in. iron mortar and pestles. KABBERRY, 52 Crawford Street, Rochdale.

DISPENSING screen, mirror, sponge case on marble top, and four side cases; price £5 5s. Apply, FORDHAM, Station Road, Oxted, Surrey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEE-DEE vibrator, with attachments, as new. Offers, NEEDHAMS, 56 Buxton Road, Huddersfield.

OPHTHALMOMETER electric fitting, optical test-case (cost £15), and automatic cyclo-style (duplicating apparatus) for disposal; all in perfect condition; what offers? Apply, 17/25, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL chair, £3; prescription-dispensed screen, 30s.; show-case, with mirror in centre, £3; scales, brass, Avery's, Gov. stamped, cost £5 10s., for £2. BREARLEY, 99 Rushey Green, Catford.

WANTED.

WANTED, quantity of spent tamarinds for cash. Letters to 13/12, Office of this Paper.

FITTINGS, bottles, utensils, wanted. GORY, 10 Addiscombe Avenue, Croydon. Letters only.

CHEMIST'S stock and fittings; whole or part; London or suburbs. 20/17, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

BENNETT'S "Pharmaceutical Latin," Humphries' "Materia Medica," Pharmacopoeia, "Art of Dispensing." Offers, 57 Uttroter New Road, Derby.

C. & D. SHOPS ACT NOTICE.—An inspector of shops under one of the County Councils, writing in regard to the notice-card which we publish for exhibition by chemists during closing hours on the half-holiday, says: "The notice seems to be as little objectionable to the shopkeeper as it can be made." We supply a pair of the notices for 8d., post free.

Trade Tabs.

THE IMPORTS of chemicals and drugs into the port of Vera Cruz during 1911-12 amounted in value to 520,526l., against 536,152l. in 1910-11 and 444,130l. in 1909-10.

THE IMPORTS of chemical and pharmaceutical products into Mexico for 1911-12 amounted in value to 1,232,707l., against 1,326,088l. in 1910-11 and 1,147,250l. in 1909-10.

MADAGASCAR BEESWAX.—The exports in 1912 were valued at 67,870l., as compared with 53,186l. in 1911 and 59,683l. in 1910; the amount sent to the United Kingdom last year was 20 tons.

DURING 1912, 393 tons of cardamoms, valued at 23,585l.; were shipped from Saigon, Cochinchina, to Hong-Kong, where they are largely used in Chinese medicine; the best come from Cambodia.

CHINESE VERMILION.—The output in China during 1912 (according to a Colonial Office report) was about the same as in 1911, but the demand further slackened, and prices dropped by \$10 to \$15 per picul.

THE IMPORTS of drugs into Katanga, Belgian Congo, during 1912 amounted in value to 274,366fr. Pharmaceutical products were imported to the value of 51,807fr., and chemical products to the value of 56,457fr.

DURING the six months ended June 30, 1913, the imports of drugs and chemicals into the Australian Commonwealth were valued at 598,702l., as compared with 616,203l. for the corresponding period of 1912.

ABYSSINIAN CIVET.—The chief centres of the civet trade are at Wallega and Jimma, where it is mostly in the hands of Aden Arabs. Last year the prices at Adis Ababa and Gore were 1½ to 2½ dollars per oz. [Maria Theresa dollar equals about 2s.]

CELLULOSE IN JAPAN.—The first results of the working of the two celluloid factories at Sakai and Aboshi, near Himeji, have not been quite satisfactory. One result of their establishment is a big drop in the market price of celluloid in Japan.—*British Consular Report*.

THE ACTING BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL at Canea, Turkey, reports, under date August 1, that the olive-trees are promising a very good crop this year, given favourable weather conditions during the coming months. It is believed that the present stocks of olive oil at Canea amount to about 1,000 tons.—*Board of Trade Journal*.

CURACAO ORANGE-PEEL.—The British Consul, in his annual report on the trade of Curacao for 1912, says that "Curacao is the only island of the colony exporting orange-peel, from which the extract for the renowned 'Curacao' liqueur is distilled." The crop of 1912 was small, and the value of exports was 809l., of which 715l. went to the Netherlands.

SYRIAN DRUG AND MEDICINE IMPORTS.—The imports of drugs and medicines into the port of Beirut, Syria, during 1912 amounted to 4,175 cases, against 5,500 cases in 1911 and 4,290 cases in 1910; 1,211 cases were received at the port of Haifa, against 640 cases in 1911; and Tripoli also imported 250 cases. The imports were chiefly from France, about one-third being shared between the United Kingdom and Germany, minor quantities coming from Italy and the U.S.A.

CURACAO ALOES.—In his annual report the British Consul for Curacao states that the aloe plants in Aruba are said to be suffering from an unknown disease, and they are old plants, but nevertheless they have yielded a good crop of about 63 per cent. more than that of the previous year (1911). Owing to drought and the same disease, a number of plants have died in Bonaire and Curacao, and both these islands have produced less than during 1911. The value of exports, principally to the United States of America and Germany, was as follows: Aruba, 12,864l.; Bonaire, 729l.; Curacao, 22l.

VENEZUELAN TONKA BEANS.—The exports from Venezuela during 1912 amounted to 29,580 kilos., valued at 22,410l., of which 17,890 kilos. went to the U.S.A., 7,670 kilos. to France, and 4,020 kilos. to Germany. The British Consul at Caracas, in his annual report for 1912, states that the crop in the State of Bolivar is expected to amount to 276 tons, which will be disastrous to that State, as the abundant crop in 1898 proved to be. The world's consumption is estimated at some 140 tons, of which the United States take the larger part for curing chewing tobacco. The complete failure of the crop in 1912 caused prices to rise to 20 bols. per 1 lb. of 460 grams, but the abundance of the new crop will probably bring prices down to a figure which will leave the exporter an extremely small margin of profit. In 1898 a similar crop brought prices down from 7.50 bols. to 2 bols. per lb. [Bol.=9½d.]